

UTILITIES' EYE IS FOUND FIXED UPON CONGRESS

Letters From File of Council of National Association Give Up Facts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Letters from the file of Josiah T. Newcomb, counsel, Joint Committee of National Utility Associations, are furnishing evidence to the Federal Trade Commission of the close watch power companies have kept on measures before Congress.

Martin J. Insull of the Middle West Utilities Company, of Chicago, took steps to give Carter Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia, "a more correct view of the situation" than he expressed in a speech in the Senate on the Walsh resolution to investigate the power industry, and P. H. Gadsden, chairman of the Executive Committee on the Joint Committee, asked three southern editors to oppose Government distribution of power from Muscle Shoals, it was shown.

Calling Mrs. Insull's attention to the Glass speech, Mr. Newcomb writes: "If Senator Glass gets his information from Senator Norris and Senator Howell he will undoubtedly end up with a totally erroneous impression of the facts involved in the Muscle Shoals and other problems and I think this will be very unfortunate."

Mr. Insull in his reply said that he had sent Mr. Newcomb's letter to Harry Reid, president of the National Electric Power Company, "who looks after the verbs" and trusted that he may be able to find contacts which will give Senator Glass a more correct view of the situation."

Telegrams to Mr. Newcomb from Mr. Insull asked him to give "active attention" to a bill proposing that the Indian Bureau develop electric power on government reservations. Mr. Newcomb testified that he reported the status of the bill to Mr. Insull but made no efforts to oppose it.

Mr. Gadsden's letters to the editors of the Jacksonville, Fla., Times Union, the Charleston, S. C., Times and Courier and the Asheville, N. C., Citizen, introduced into the commission's record told them that the bill then before the Senate would bring complete government ownership and operation in the electrical field.

"Should you agree with me that these provisions should be eliminated from the resolution you can help by treating the subject editorially in your paper," he requested.

A letter from George Roberts, New York lawyer, of the firm of Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts, which congratulated Mr. Newcomb on a Senate vote, asserting that it was due to his "personal work and strategy," was termed "exaggerated appreciation," by Mr. Newcomb.

Mr. Newcomb's files also contained a letter from O. M. Gresham, Monroe, La., attorney, in which he reported having written to James B. Aswell, Riley J. Wilson and John N. Sandlin, Representatives from Louisiana, asking them to oppose Government operation of Boulder Dam.

W. J. Sylvester of Chicago, secretary and organizer of the Industrial Conservation Board, Inc., testified regarding the motives of his organization, supported by contributions of various countries. "The underlying

principle" of the organization, which is partially supported by power utilities, he stated, is "that the Government should abstain from business a private citizen can engage in."

Editorial and lecture programs have already been put into operation, and motion pictures and radio will be used later to spread propaganda, he said.

Prussian-Vatican Treaty Is Signed

Pope to Appoint Bishop if State Has No Political Objection to Him

BERLIN (P)—A state treaty between Prussia and the Vatican was signed here on June 14 by Otto Braun, Premier of Prussia and Monsignor Pacelli, Papal Nuncio, in the presence of various Prussian officials and counselors of the papal nuncio.

The treaty stipulates that henceforth in the appointment of bishops the Prussian chapter will submit a list of candidates to the Pope who will select three candidates from the list. The chapter will then appoint the bishop, who will be confirmed by the Pope only if the Prussian Government has no political objections to him.

By the treaty the Roman Catholic Church also renounces the right held since 1821 to donations of real estate from the state but monetary donations will be increased from 1,800,000 marks to 2,800,000 marks.

Members of the Protestant General Synod have been officially notified to hold themselves in readiness for a special meeting, possibly on June 22, to consider whether the treaty is interpreted by them as unduly favoring the Roman Catholic Church.

N. CAROLINA WANTS LONGER SCHOOL TERMS

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C. (P)—Publicly acknowledging the services of the press in obtaining enactment of the workmen's compensation act and the 1929 school law, Governor Gardner called upon the members of the North Carolina Press Association to back him in a two-year program of further advancement.

"First in importance for us to achieve," he said, "is improvement in agriculture, and the bringing nearer of the eight months' school term for every child in North Carolina."

FRANCE MAY RATIFY BY DECREE OR BY VOTE

PARIS (P)—The Havas News Agency says the Government would give Parliament a free rein to choose ratification of the interrelated debt agreements either by decree or by voting.

Under the title, "Why I Broke Silence," Henry Bérenger, who as former Minister of Finance was responsible for the accord with the United States, has started a series of articles pleading the cause of ratification.

Cuba Bars 'Talkies' That Speak English

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—A bill prohibiting the exhibition of "talkies" in the English language has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Ariza.

A similar law was approved recently by the Mexican Congress.

DRY LAW FORCE TO STAY ARMED, CHIEFS DECLARE

Treasury Reports Newspaper Accounts of Minnesota Case 'Highly Colored'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The Treasury Department has gone one step further in its vigorous counter attack against what it considers to be misleading press reports of recent shooting affrays in prohibition cases.

Of the three recent affrays in which dry agents or customs guards used firearms, the Treasury Department had previously come to the defense of its agents in two cases. It now issues a statement in regard to the third. This relates to the shooting of Henry Virkula by Emmett J. White, customs patrolman at the international boundary in northern Minnesota.

In each of these cases newspaper reports were spread over the nation, declaring that a report on the affair reflected upon the integrity and good judgment of the dry agents, making the cases appear to show that dry agents were recklessly using innocent people.

In the Virkula case, a statement issued from the office of Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in Charge of Prohibition, declares that a report on the affair has now been received which indicates Patrolman White "was acting within his authority under the law."

The Treasury statement takes particular cognizance of newspaper accounts of the affray, charging that they have "been highly colored, to put it mildly." Finally, the statement puts on record the determination of the Treasury Department not to disarm its agents, and meeting the issue raised by members of Congress who urged that a law should be passed to this effect. Passage of such a law, the Treasury states, would in effect repeal the tariff law and the Eighteenth Amendment, because it is only through "police power" that these statutes are effective.

British Envoy's Dry Stand, Lauded by Woman's Board

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A resolution commending Sir Esme Howard, the British Ambassador, for his stand in barring alcoholic liquors from the embassy in Washington has just been passed by the board of trustees of the New York State Women's Committee for Law Enforcement. The board declares that Sir Esme, by

this action, "has increased the friendly feeling between the English-speaking nations" through his recognition of "the standards set by this country."

The British Ambassador, "the resolution continues, "has thereby set an example for all other diplomats in Washington to show equal consideration in respecting our national institutions."

Another resolution praises Dr. Charles W. Flint, chancellor of Syracuse University, for that part of his commencement address in which he emphasized loyalty to the Constitution and observance to the law.

Ziegfeld-Goldwyn Join for Talkies

New Partnership Announces Production of Musical Shows in Motion Pictures

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Florenz Ziegfeld, producer of musical comedies and reviews, and Samuel Goldwyn, motion picture producer, have become partners in a new company which will produce shows for the talking motion pictures, according to an announcement just made here. Their first picture is to be made in color and is expected to go into production in Hollywood next January.

No definite decision has been made as to what the first musical picture will be, nor who will be the star, or who will write the book, lyrics and music. Mr. Ziegfeld said, however, that he expected to use many players, composers and authors who have been identified with his productions in the past.

Besides using color in the new pictures, the producers intend to use a screen considerably wider than that generally employed, the purpose being to give a greater semblance of depth to the picture.

MRS. CALVIN COLLIDGE JOINS WRITERS' RANKS

NEW YORK (P)—Mrs. Calvin Collidge has joined her husband in the ranks of magazine writers. Merle Crowell, editor of the American Magazine, announces that Mrs. Collidge has just completed a series of articles which reveal many intimate facts connected with the presidential household during the Coolidge Administration.

DUTCH-AMERICAN PACT IS PROLONGED

GENEVA (P)—The Netherlands Government has forwarded to the Secretary of the League of Nations for registration a treaty signed at Washington on February 27 prolonging the arbitration treaty concluded with the United States in 1908.

FIRST AIR-RAIL COAST-TO-COAST SERVICE OPENS

Mrs. Willebrandt One of Initial Five Passengers in Washington Take-Off

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Five passengers and a pilot took off in a Fairchild plane, June 14, on the preparatory lap of the first transcontinental plane and train trip. The passengers were: Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, former Assistant Attorney General, now general counsel for the Universal Aviation Corporation; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Eckman of Los Angeles, Calif., who had changed their plans for a train trip home to accept the invitation of Mrs. Willebrandt to cross the continent partly by plane; Robert B. Armstrong, correspondent of the Los Angeles Times, and Martin Codel, radio expert of the North American Newspaper Alliance.

In New York where the party takes train for Cleveland over the New York Central Lines, there will be representatives of the two largest news associations, members of the aviation corporation and others interested in the enterprise. From Cleveland to Garden City, Kan., the trip will be made by plane, a day being consumed with stops at Chicago and Kansas City. Thence the trip will be continued by rail. Los Angeles being reached on Monday morning. After 2½ days spent there the passengers will be returned to New York by June 22.

The process of taking passage for this new kind of trip is as simple as securing all-rail and Pullman space. The railroad simply sells one ticket and all the Pullman and airplane space is just one coupon in the ticket. The cost is little more than an all-rail trip.

Once the air and rail passenger has secured accommodations, the transfer is practically all done for him. The plane seats are all numbered in the name of the through passenger, his or her baggage is taken from the train by attendants and stored in the baggage compartment of the plane. After the day in the air, at about sunset on the Kansas Prairie, the baggage is transferred from the plane to the Pullman space on board the Santa Fe, where there is a dining car to Los Angeles and the comforts of club cars placed at the disposal of the pioneers of rail and air travel.

COLOMBIAN BUDGET FIXED
BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—The 1930 national budget will total \$89,000,000, of which \$20,000,000 will be assigned to public works, it is officially announced here.

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GROWTH IN AMITY FOUND IN ACTION ON MINORITIES

Sir Austen Chamberlain
Praises Work Toward Ad-
justment of Problems

By Radio from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—Announcement that the Council of the League of Nations now sitting at Madrid has accepted with minor changes recommendations of its committee of three regarding hearing of petitions for redress of grievances from national minorities coincides with the publication of a long article on the subject in The Times of June 13 by Sir Austen Chamberlain, one of the authors of the report.

The committee's proposals as amended by the Council reject the scheme of having petitioners go direct to the Council instead of through State authorities as hitherto, but provide more frequent meetings of minority committees of the Council which may henceforth consist of four or five members instead of three.

As a result, their examination of complaints will be communicated to all members of the Council and in addition relevant documents will be kept on file by the Secretary-General, who will distribute copies annually to each member.

Publication of Evidence
The League will also publish statistical information on the number of petitions received, the number rejected as nonreceivable, the number referred to the minorities commission, and the number examined during the year.

In event of any petition being adjudged nonreceivable, the Secretary-General will inform the petitioner and the Council expresses hope that the government concerned will allow full publication of the evidence given before the minority committee.

The Chamberlain article explains the historical background which influenced the council committee in reaching its decisions. Originally it was suggested, he says, that "protection of minorities should form an article in the League Covenant." This was "found impossible or at any rate undesirable" so "provisions for minorities treaties as eventually adopted became not principles of government recognized as of universal obligation but contractual obligations ac-

cepted as the price of specific transfer of territory from one state to another."
He adds: "Rights of minorities arise out of and are created by their obligations," and the reason that the right of direct access to the League was withheld was in order that "nothing should be done which could give the appearance of making a minority organization politically independent of the state or giving such minority political rights distinct from those of the majority."

Informal Negotiations
The method adopted necessitates informal negotiations in each individual case rather than precise rules for settlement for each and every complaint, and thus a "system of genuine friendly co-operation has grown up between the League and the governments concerned."

The process offers, Sir Austen says, "what is, I think, the first example of growth in the League of constitutional custom as distinct from amendment of the League's constitutional law," thus offering a striking parallel to the growth of the British Empire's Constitution through precedent instead of hard and fast rules.

"Safety lies not in an attempt to better the discretion of future generations and decide for them how they shall decide but in a day-to-day solution of our present problems and growth of the habit of peace."

British Churchmen Visiting Canada to Study Union

Over 1000 'Pilgrims' Observe
Dominion's Successful Operation
of Church Unity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OTTAWA, Ont.—Nearly 1100 "pilgrims," representatives of the Free Churches of England, Scotland and Wales, visiting Canada for the purpose of observing the successful functioning of church union in this country, have arrived at the capital, reaching its destination, declared that the United Church of Canada was "one of the greatest ecclesiastical experiments ever attempted" and that its successful operation would be an influential factor in promoting the more definite discussion of denominational union in the old land.

It was the intention, he said, as a result of the visit, to have in every country in England an informed central organization that would interpret the church union movement of Canada, and the delegates were a fair representation of English church life with approximately 500 Congregationalists, 260 Methodists, 200 Presbyterians, 50 Baptists and 45 others.

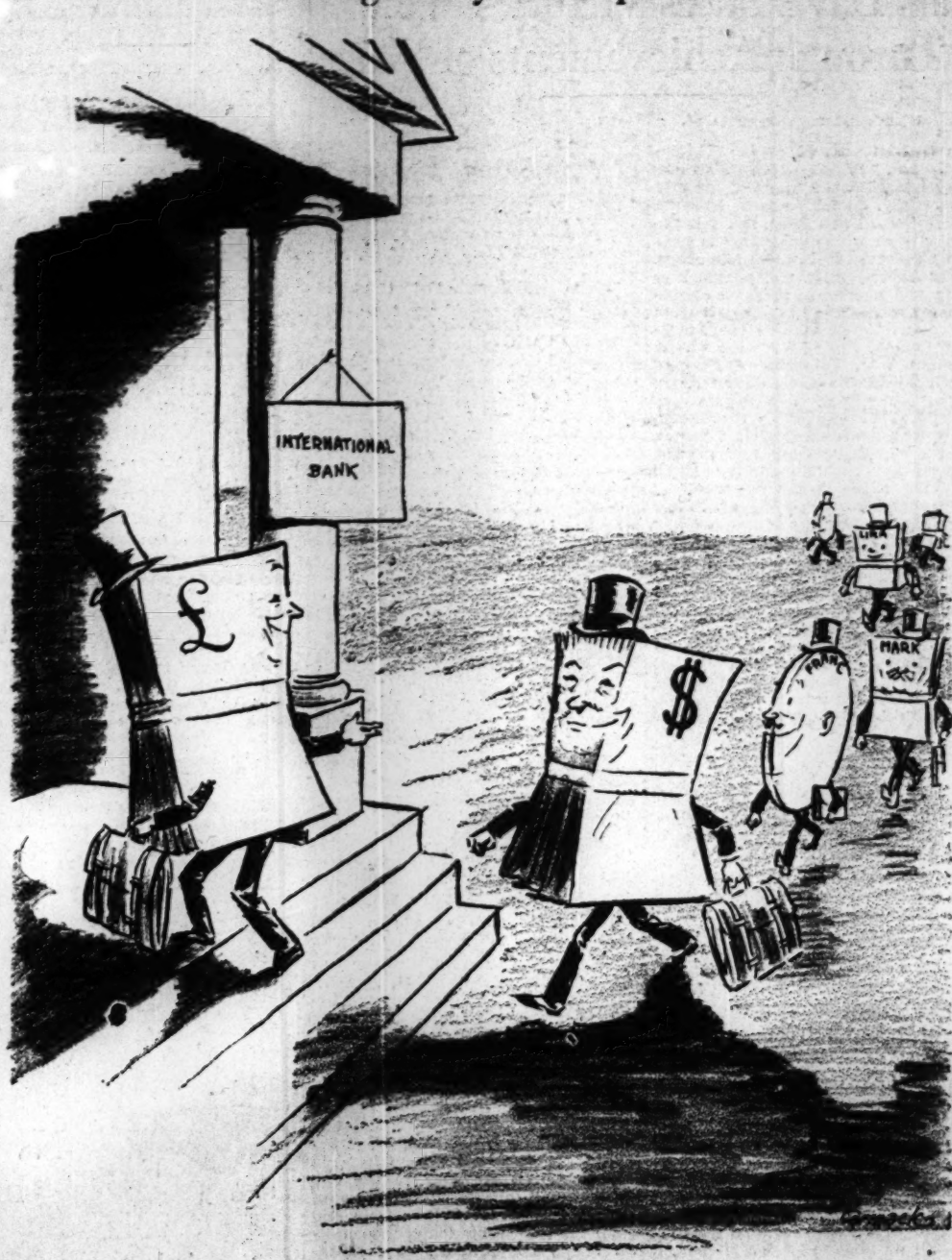
Mr. Sleep thought that the example of the Dominion would assist materially in overcoming the entrenched traditions and prejudices of his own land, while Sir Robert Newbold, K.C., former member of the British House of Commons, who piloted the enabling legislation through Parliament providing for the union of the three branches of the Methodist church, also declared that the union of the association was within promise of fulfillment.

Dr. J. D. Jones, a noted Congregationalist preacher, while advising Canadians "to be patient with England, for our roots strike much deeper," said that nevertheless there had been steady progress, resulting in a tacit understanding among the denominations, so that denominational rivalry was now a thing of the past. The party left for Montreal, traveling by three special trains.

Small Town Speed Traps to Be Well Looked Into

CHICAGO (P)—The State's attorney's office has declared war on "speed traps," which it believes are pouring much money into the treasuries of some suburban communities at the expense of Chicago and tour-

Getting Ready to Co-operate



ing motorists. Hundreds of complaints, chiefly through motor clubs, precipitated the investigation. All arrest records of traffic violations in Norwood Park were seized earlier in the week. A similar inquiry at Miles Center has begun. There will be a thorough investigation into the traffic law enforcement practices of constables, justices of the peace and other suburban officials.

ARGENTINES PROTEST AMERICAN TARIFF RISE

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—The Association of Automobile Importers of Buenos Aires has cabled the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce of New York asking it to urge the United States Congress to reject proposed tariff increases on Argentine products.

The cable states that if the tariff increases were put into effect they would "result in consequences impossible to foresee, but which would, without doubt, affect the present harmony of economic relations between the two countries."

MARTIAL LAW ON BORDER
TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (By U. P.)—Martial law has been decreed in the provinces bordering Nicaragua in order to prevent Sandinista activities and incursions into Honduran territory, it is announced here.

London's Council Permits Sunday Movies to Open

Two Licenses Are Granted Despite
Opposition of Lord's
Day Alliance

By Radio from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—The Lord's Day Observance Society's opposition to the opening of theaters on Sunday, which is

backed by more than two-fifths of the members of Parliament, has been overruled this week by the action of the London County Council granting permission to two big London vaudeville houses, the Coliseum and the Alhambra, to give exclusively motion pictures or "talkie" entertainments on Sundays, Christmas Day and Good Friday.

Theater managers in London for many years have endeavored to legalize Sunday stage performances, but until the introduction of the "talkies" their efforts were in vain. Seymour Hicks and other actors interested in the managerial side deplored the discrimination in favor of the big motion picture houses,

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while the legitimate theaters were compelled to remain "dark" and to suffer loss.

H. H. Martin, the secretary of the society, told The Christian Science Monitor representative that though the application had been granted it could not be considered the "opening wedge." There was no fear, he said, of a general opening of theaters on Sunday or the repeal of the Lord's Day Observance Act of 1871.

Mr. Martin added that the leaders of the three political parties had also definitely declared themselves opposed to it in letters to the society. Mr. MacDonald was on record as saying: "There is no intention whatever of the Labor Government introducing a bill to repeal the Lord's Day Observance Act."

Mr. Martin continued: "We view the proposed appeal to open theaters on Sunday as a direct challenge to the Christian churches in England, Wales and Scotland, and one bound to receive the most violent opposition from 24,000 churches. We resist it on the ground that it is contrary to the law and endangers the weekly rest of 30,000 theater employees. We are supported by the Variety Artists' Federation and such prominent actors as Sir Harry Lauder and George Robey."

The London County Council, it is said, was almost alone in its attitude of approving Sunday entertainments—the Middlessex, Surrey, Kent and Essex County Councils and 69 leading towns in the country refused to allow the opening of cinemas under any circumstances. Of the 3425 cinemas in the country, only 401 were open on Sunday. Most of these were in the central area of London and were obliged to give a proportion of their receipts to charity.

REGENTS ELECT SPROUL
BERKELEY, Calif. (AP)—Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, vice-president and controller of the University of California, has been elected president of that institution by its board of regents to succeed Dr. W. W. Campbell, who will retire July 1, 1930.

The Scenery Moves in Yellowstone

Strange were the tales of Yellowstone told by explorers in the early days. How could folks back home believe such tales?—Pools of water hot enough to cook a fish—constantly bubbling as if there were a stove underneath!—Hissing caverns! Mud churning about as if it were bewitched! Streams of water suddenly spouting up higher than a house! A mountain steaming like a hot pudding!—Strange tales—but true. You may see for yourself these strange sights and countless others if you take a Northern Pacific Tour to Yellowstone this summer!

Yellowstone is a National Park of mountains, rivers, lakes, waterfalls and canyons. Buffalo roam the valleys. Elk, moose, antelope and deer are at home here. Bears come ambling down out of the woods—black bears and grizzlies. The black bears are friendly—stand up like pet dogs and beg for candy.

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ROBERT DOLLAR BLDG., SAN FRANCISCO

Foch for Armistice, Pershing Not, According to Col. House's Letter

Professor Seymour, Yale, Reaches Conclusion Also That Foch Never Wanted to Push on to Berlin—Says Wilson Did Not Propose Peace

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A new version of the World War armistice, in which the popular conception of the parts played by Marshal Foch and General Pershing is completely reversed, is contained in an article, just published here by Prof. Charles Seymour, who was chief of the Austro-Hungarian division of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace.

Professor Seymour is the provost of Yale University, and his article appears in the Yale Review. It quotes from a letter written to Col. Edward M. House, which shows that it was the opinion expressed by Marshal Foch which led the Allies to grant the armistice instead of continuing the war.

It had been contended previously that except for President Wilson's influence, Marshal Foch would have pushed the conflict further and "led his triumphant armies across the Rhine and dictated the peace in Berlin."

Pershing Opposed Armistice Publication of Colonel House's papers, according to Professor Seymour, reveals also that General Pershing was the only member of the allied command who opposed granting the armistice. When Colonel House laid Pershing's memorandum before Clemenceau and Lloyd George, advising the continuance of the war, "they brushed it aside with some contempt," Professor Seymour declares.

"Publication of the House papers has now made plain that . . . what the President offered Germany in his October notes was not peace, or even

an armistice, but merely the privilege of applying to the Allied and Associated Powers at Versailles for an armistice," Professor Seymour writes.

"Wilson gave no instructions to Colonel House, nor did he himself exercise any direct influence upon allied leaders. He merely made peace practicable by putting Germany's request before them. They were free to accept or refuse. In the end, it was the opinion of Marshal Foch himself that prevailed."

"That Foch himself approved the granting of the armistice is plain from the following conversation. It is recorded in a letter to Colonel House, written by Paul Mantoux, interpreter for the Supreme War Council. According to his notes, the conversation was as follows:

Foch Approved Armistice "House asks Foch: 'Will you tell us, M. le Maréchal, solely from the military point of view, apart from any other consideration, whether you would prefer the Germans to reject or to sign the armistice as outlined here?'"

"Foch replies: 'Fighting means struggling for certain results. If the Germans now sign . . . those results are in our possession. This being achieved, no man has the right to cause another drop of blood to be shed.'"

Professor Seymour's article reviews various personal narratives of the peace conference. He offers data to refute the accounts by Ray Stannard Baker, picturing the peace conference as a "clear-cut struggle between the forces of political virtue as represented by the President (Wilson), and the armies of evil led by Clemenceau and Lloyd George."

From the various texts, Professor Seymour draws the conclusion that war is not inevitable, but that "something more than good intentions" is necessary to prevent it.

War Not Inevitable "We must remember," he writes, "that the soldiers and statesmen of the World War strove with conditions and forces which had escaped human control. It is a mistake to regard the outbreak of the war as inevitable."

"Yet to have avoided it in the circumstances of 1914 would have required a group of statesmen, each one of them endowed with a combination of moderation and courage, or foresight and of will power such as is rarely bestowed upon mortals. These qualities would have been necessary in an even higher degree if the war were to have been stopped before it ran out its exhausting course, or if the peace settlement

were, indeed, to prove a guarantee of justice and security.

"Nothing is now plainer than that something more than good intentions, military skill and political ability is needed to cope with the conditions produced by modern war."

"The outstanding impression left by the literature of the World War is not so much the stark horror of war as its complete uncertainty. Assuming that the capacities of the human race cannot be developed to a much higher degree, war has now become too dangerous an instrument to bring into operation. For it lets loose forces which can be kept under control only by supermen."

Harvard Summer School Extends Scope of Studies

Enrollment of Nearly 3000 Expected—Teaching Staff Totals More Than 100

Increasing scope marks the curriculum of the Harvard Summer School, which is to hold sessions from July 8 to Aug. 17, and anticipates an enrollment of more than 2700 students from many sections of the United States, nearly half of whom will be women.

Thirty-seven outstanding scholars of Europe and America will supplement the regular faculty, which is composed of 80 members of the Harvard teaching staff. Subjects ranging from astronomy to recent European history will be given.

Prof. Albert Feuillerat of the University of Rennes, France, will lecture on the romantic poets and also on Shakespeare's development as a dramatic poet. Italy and Fascism, war debts and reparations, Republican Germany and Soviet Russia will be presented as special topics in modern European history by Prof. William E. Lingelbach of the University of Pennsylvania.

Athletic and social facilities are thrown open to the summer students, most of whom are advanced students. The four freshman dormitories on the banks of the Charles River house the summer residents.

New York-Santiago Air Mail in July

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR WASHINGTON—The Post Office Department has informed the Chilean Postal Department by cable that Pan American-Grace Airways, operating company for Aviation Corporation of America and W. R. Grace & Co., which holds the contract for the United States air mail along the west coast of South America, will be ready to extend the service to Santiago, Chile, on July 16. The route from Cristobal, Canal Zone, is 3660 miles long and connects with New York.

The first leg of the South American service was opened May 18 between Cristobal and Mollendo, Peru. The extension will be from Mollendo to the Chilean capital.

The Post Office Department requested the Chilean Government to co-ordinate its service with that of the new line. W. Irving Glover, Second Assistant Postmaster General, said that if Chile accedes, the service will be operated throughout its full length on July 16.

The Pan American-Grace Airways contract calls for an eventual extension over the Andes to Buenos Aires.

With Congress Day by Day

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS Senate took up Borah tariff limitation resolution.

Proposal to consider executive nominations in open before Senate.

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Senate finance subcommittee take testimony on House tariff schedules.

Senate confirmed nomination of Frederick A. Tilton of Michigan to be Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

Congressional investigation of prohibition law enforcement was asked in the House by Representative Schaffer of Wisconsin.

Flag Day Praises Victories Won Through Achievements of Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

tion district council of the Thirty-third and Fifty-seventh districts, comprising 30,000 Masons of the city and county. So far as local Masonic leaders have learned, St. Louis is the only city in which Flag Day is generally observed by the Masonic order.

The ceremony is not confined to Masons. A number of patriotic organizations co-operate in the celebration this year. These include the American Legion, United Veterans of the Spanish War, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Naval Reserves, Grand Army of the Republic, Order of the Eastern Star, Red Cross, Police Craftsmen, Electrical Craftsmen, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Boy Scouts. Arrangements were made for the 60 Masonic lodges in the two districts to be represented in force with their flags and banners.

The program was not left entirely to men, for one of the interesting events is the presentation of the flag to the women of the city. The flag is to be presented to the women of the city in the two districts to be represented in force with their flags and banners.

Flag Day Founder Happy in What It Stands For

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Although Flag Day is not an official holiday, it is nevertheless celebrated as one of the greatest unofficial holidays on the national calendar, according to William T. Kerr, founder and national president of the American Flag Day Association.

"We are learning a new understanding, a new appreciation of the flag," he said. "We are looking upon it as a waving banner that leads in battle, not an emblem of war, but more as a symbol of achievement, progress, helpfulness and friendship. In the light of events in recent years, the waving of our flag has come to signify the glories of peace and the joys of friendship rather than the accomplishment of war."

"Our flag means, more than a banner which proclaims power or the acclamation of great history. To every real American the flag is a symbol of all we are that is good and all we hope to be that is good. It is an emblem of freedom in its truest, best sense. No stain has ever marred it. Its mission has always been to champion the cause of the oppressed and it has never dropped in defeat."

"It has been aptly said of our flag that its stars and stripes voice the spirit of America calling to a nation of indomitable courage and infinite possibilities to live the tenets of Christianity, to teach the gospel of work and usefulness, to advance education, to demand purity of thought and action in public life and to protect the liberties of a free government from the aggressions of despotic power."

Spanish War Veteran Head Stresses Ideals of Flag SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR SAVANNAH, Ga.—William L. Grayson, commander-in-chief of the

United Spanish War Veterans, in a Flag Day statement here, stressed the significance of the world at large of the ideals of which the American flag is emblematic.

"In retrospect," he said, "our flag glorifies the spirit of determination, the spirit of liberty, truth, justice and equality."

"It is emblematic of a united people, whose faith is the insurance of domestic tranquility and whose words are to relieve the burden of all peoples of the earth, that the blessings of liberty and happiness may be enjoyed by ourselves and handed to posterity."

"In introspection, it insures the protection afforded a people whose principles are espoused in the clear meaning of liberty as depicted by the flag and the traditions for which it stands, of and for a people, united in purpose, and enlightened by the pageantry of its clustering stars and effulgent light."

"It perpetuates the ideals and institutions of our forefathers who fled from oppression to the land of the free and the home of the brave. It is emblematic of the first government in the history of the world to be dedicated to the personal liberty and religious freedom of mankind."

Philadelphia Man Would Rearrange Stars on Flag

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A proposal for the "restoration of the constellation of the circle" in the canton of the American flag is made by Clarence F. Brey of Philadelphia. The arrangement of the stars in the flag has never been determined by Congress, the present arrangement being based upon an executive order by President Monroe.

Mr. Brey's proposal, which has been brought to the attention of numerous Government officials, calls for the placing of 13 stars in a circle, as in the original design of the flag of 1777. The remaining 35 stars would be somewhat smaller in diameter, and arranged in the two double arcs, symbolic of beams of light radiating from the circle and emblematic of "maturing democracy . . . and the promise of Internationalism."

The superimposing of the circle and the arc arrangement, according to Mr. Brey, makes clear the heraldic

significance of the flag and indicates the major periods in the Nation's development.

American Alliance Unites With Flag Day Association

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Announcement has just been made here of the consolidation of the All-American Alliance with the American Flag Day Association, retaining the name of the latter group with William T. Kerr, its president and founder, continuing as its head.

The Flag Day Association was formed 40 years ago. The consolidation scheme gives it enlarged representation throughout the United States including representation in every state in addition to a regional advisory committee representing the nine major geographical divisions of the country.

American Flag Is Shown to Be an Emblem of Peace

CHICAGO—The significance of the American flag as a banner of peace was emphasized by B. J. Cigrand, president of the National Flag Day Association, in a Flag-Day message here.

"The flag of the United States," he said, "in its past career, has been eager to maintain peace and has drawn the sword only in self-defense. When the world better understands its mission it will eventually stand for peace. Then all beneath its symbolism will experience the fulfillment of divine concord."

"There is nothing assumptive or presumptuous about our flag. It was founded on the Declaration of Inde-

pendence and born on June 14, 1777, when the Continental Congress adopted it as the emblem of our Republic."

"It has always stood for rational progress and emphatically expressed confidence in the rule of the people. It represents its colors or tinctures stand: red, hardness and valor; white, purity and innocence; blue, vigilance, perseverance and justice."

Men of Peaceful Pursuits Winning Medals for Valor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU NEW YORK—The tendency to honor men of peaceful pursuits with distinctions which formerly went only to men of military prominence is seen here in the announcement at the Carnegie Institute that Homer Saint-Gaudens, the sculptor, has been made a Chevalier of the Order of Leopold by Albert, King of the Belgians.

The order, which originally was bestowed for "bravery in battle," was conferred on Mr. Saint-Gaudens in recognition of his services to art. In 1927 Mr. Saint-Gaudens was made a Knight of the Legion of Honor by the President of the French Republic, and last year the King of Italy made him an Officer of the Crown of Italy. He is now in Europe assembling paintings for the Twenty-eighth International which will open at the Carnegie Institute next October.

2000 Washington Children Form Flag on Capitol Steps

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU WASHINGTON—Traditions of the American flag were the theme of addresses at the Capitol here when

thousands assembled to honor the Nation's emblem. Vice-President Curtis presiding.

"At this vesper hour," said Col. James A. Moss, president-general of the United States Flag Association, "as the setting sun slinks behind Arlington Heights and the evening shadows lengthen, we of different religious faith and racial blood, the dome of the Capitol looking down upon us, are come together to render reverent tribute to the flag that stands for tolerance and good will among men of all creeds and races."

Two human flags were formed by 2000 children dressed in red, white and blue costumes on the Capitol steps. Behind them was spread what is said to be the world's largest flag, measuring 90 x 165 feet.

MAINE DENIES PERMIT FOR WATER MERGER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR AUGUSTA, Me.—The Public Utilities Commission of Maine has refused to permit the consolidation of 15 water companies, located from North Berwick on the western boundary of the State to Eastport on the coast to Presque Isle in the extreme north, with a corporation known as the Maine State Water & Electric Companies.

The commission learned from evidence given at hearings on the matter that the Maine State Water & Electric Companies is a holding corporation solely, not engaged in any public utility business; and that the valuations of the 15 companies named in the petitions had been highly inflated and in some cases nearly doubled.

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With Congress Day by Day

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Senate finance subcommittee take testimony on House tariff schedules.

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Boston, Mass., 110 Boylston St. Buffalo, N. Y., 112 W. Chippewa St. Montreal, Que., 140 St. Catherine St. Toronto, Ont., 24 Bloor St. W.

Other dealers throughout the country. For the address of one nearest you write to The Menihan Co., Rochester, N. Y., makers of Arch-Aid Shoes for women.

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Changes in American Flag Trace Epochs in Development of Nation

United Colonies Emblem Bore Red Cross of St. George—Insigne of Customs Force Remains as Adopted in 1799—Original Stripes Restored in 1818

Like the development of the American nation itself, that of the American flag presents a colorful history. Many banners were carried upon American soil before the flag took its present form. Even after the Second Continental Congress established the design of the flag, it underwent several changes.

Perhaps the first flag to fly on the North American continent, emblematic of political unity and mutual interest, was the banner of the United Colonies of New England.

This flag was presented to the colonies of Plymouth, Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut and New Haven in 1686 by Sir Edmund Andros, Governor of New England. The flag was white, with the red cross of St. George upon it. In the center it bore the English crown above the letters "J. R.," the monogram of King James I, meaning Jacobus Rex.

Among the other major changes in the American flag, leading up to the banner in its present form, were: The Colonial Marine Flag—In 1705 the British Admiralty office ordered ships of the American colonies to display a Union Jack with a white escutcheon in the middle to distinguish them from English ships. The Union Jack was the flag of England, designed at the order of James I. It superimposed the Cross of St. George upon the Cross of St. Andrew, representing the union of England and Scotland.

The Red Ensign—By act of Parliament and decree of Queen Anne, the Red Ensign on July 28, 1707, became the official flag of the American colonies. It was red, with the Union Jack in the center.

First Displayed in 1776
Flags of the colonies—During the early revolutionary days each colony adopted its own flag. These included the "Pine Tree" flag of Massachusetts, the "Rattlesnake" of North Carolina, the "Black Beaver" of New York, the "Blue Anchor" of Rhode Island and the "Palmetto tree and Crescent" of South Carolina.

The Grand Union Flag—In 1775 a committee, named to design a flag to represent the united colonies, decided upon 13 alternate red and white stripes, with the Union Jack in the canton. This flag was first displayed by Washington at Cambridge and Somerville, Mass., on Jan. 2, 1776.

The First Navy Flag—Despite the

(IN BRITISH COLUMBIA)
The Vancouver Daily Province

is to be found in the great majority of homes and is welcomed by father, mother and the children alike.
"The Province aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home Devoted to Public Service."

selection of the Grand Union flag, American vessels displayed numerous devices. "Washington's Cruisers" put to sea in April, 1776, flying the "Pine Tree" flag of Massachusetts, on which were emblazoned the words "An Appeal to Heaven." Some months later the naval vessels flew a flag of 13 red and white stripes, across which a rattlesnake was placed. It bore the words: "Don't Tread on Me."

The Flag of the United States—Congress, on June 14, 1777, fixed the flag as composed of 13 alternate red and white stripes with 13 white stars, upon a field of blue. The arrangement of the stars was not specified and numerous methods were used until the agreement upon the circle of 13 stars became general.

The 15-Stripe Flag—With the admission of Vermont and Kentucky to the Union, Congress, effective May 1, 1795, added two more stripes and two additional stars to the flag. The Navy Department continued to add to its flag as each state was admitted, so that in 1814 it displayed a flag with 18 stars and 18 stripes.

The Revenue Flag—Congress on March 2, 1799, directed the President to establish a "Revenue Marine Flag." This flag, now known as the Coast Guard, or Customs flag, is the oldest unchanged flag in the group of banners of the United States. It is composed of 16 red and white perpendicular stripes, representing the 16 states then in the Union. The canton carries the United States coat of arms in blue on a white background with 16 stars in a semicircle.

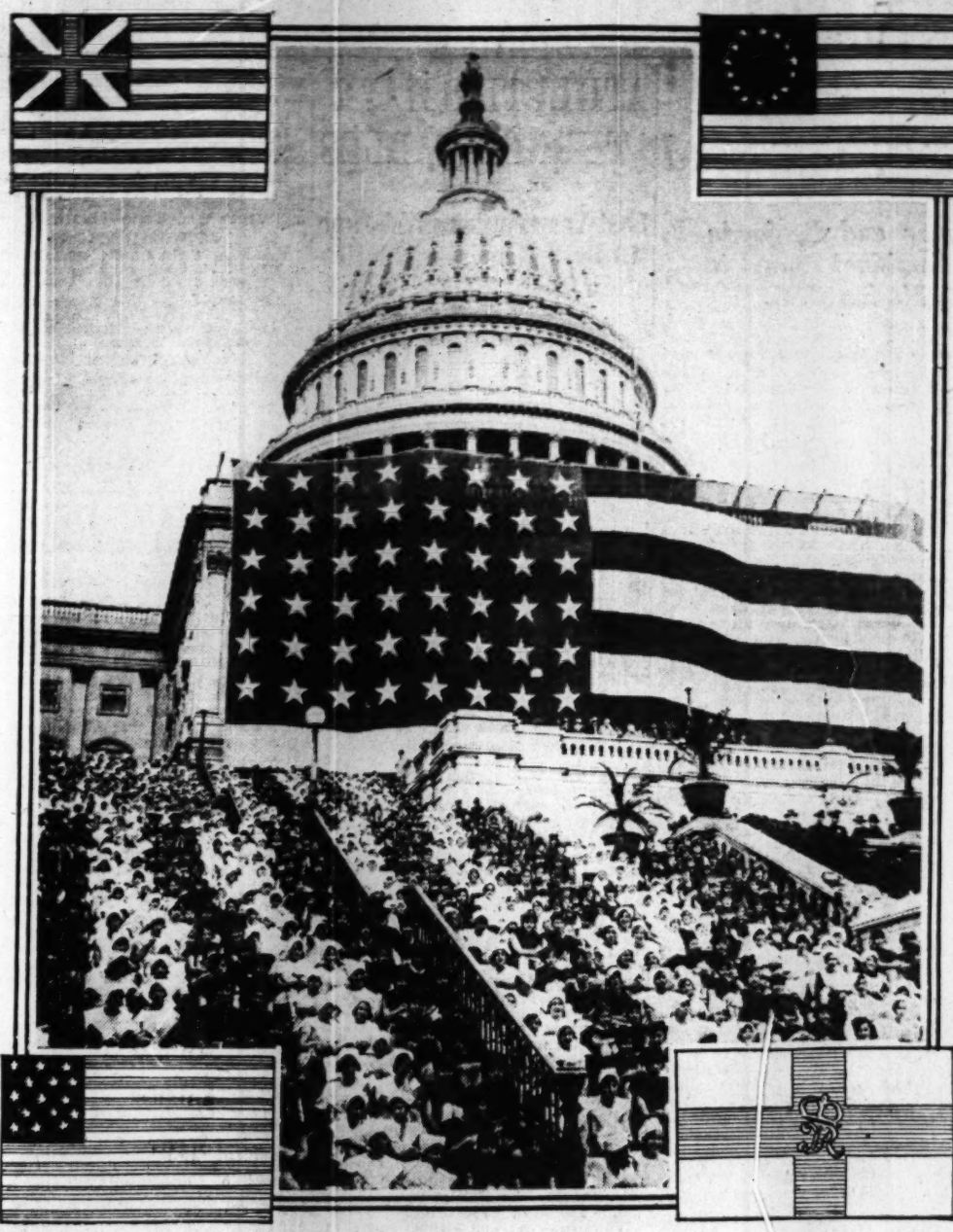
Stars Taken as Designation

The Flag Restored—Admission of additional states indicated the impracticability of increasing the stripes, and Congress, on April 4, 1818, restored the 13-stripe flag and provided for the addition of a star for each new state admitted to the Union. The first flag of this kind, designed by Capt. S. C. Reed of the U. S. Navy, to be flown above the Capitol, had the stars arranged in the form of a large star. The navy made its flag with "staggered" rows of stars until an executive order from President Monroe provided that they should be placed in evenly arranged rows.

The Yacht Ensign—Congress, on March 7, 1819, approved a yacht ensign for American craft. It is the original American flag of the 13 states, with the 13 stars in a circle and a white anchor, foul, in the center.

The Flag Today—The last change in the flag was made on July 4, 1912, with the addition of two stars for Arizona and New Mexico, making a total of 48.

Steps in Patterning of American 'Old Glory'



One of the Largest Flags Ever Made, Draped Across the Entire Front of the Capitol Building, Formed the Background for a "Living" Old Glory Made by the Washington School Children Who Participated in the Vesper Flag Service Commemorating the One Hundred and Fifty-Second Anniversary of the Stars and Stripes. The Drawings Show Various Stages in the Development of the American Flag. Upper Left—The Grand Union

Flag of 1775. Upper Right—Flag as Adopted on June 14, 1777, With Its Familiar 13 Stripes and 13 Stars, Arranged in a Circle. Lower Left—A Flag Appeared in 1795, With 15 Stripes and 15 Stars Arranged in Staggered Form. Lower Right—First Flag, Emblematic of Political Union, Was That of the United Colonies of New England. It Bore a Crown and the Monogram "J. R." (Jacobus Rex) of King James I of England.

Torch of Education Flares in Wilds of Quintana Roo

MEXICO CITY—The torch of education is being carried still further into the wilds of the desolate Terri-

tory of Quintana Roo by Prof. Florentino Guzman, director of Public Education, and 10 teachers. Professor Guzman has just undertaken his third expedition among the wild Maya Indians who inhabit the dense tropical forests of the territory, to further the campaign of the Ministry of Education to civilize these

tribes. The expedition will remain three months in the wilds of Quintana Roo. Satisfactory progress has been made. Professor Guzman reports with 10 schools already established and well attended. It is the intention of the Ministry to place a school in each of the Indian communities.

BANKER EXPECTS BIG BUSINESS TO AID PUBLIC

President of Transamerica Corporation Stresses the Value of Co-operation

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Further co-operation between big business and the public may be expected as a result of the report of the committee on recent economic changes, according to Amadeo P. Giannini, internationally-known banker and president of the Transamerica Corporation, here.

In a statement just issued from his San Francisco office, Mr. Giannini says: "The Hoover report shows a result that should encourage every sizable industry or financial organization to get in line with this new co-operative idea. It is shown very clearly that while business restricted itself for many years by failing or refusing to give sufficient encouragement to the sources of capital that private investment afforded, it has finally cast off such restrictions to its own great advantage."

"In former periods," it says, "the savings funds of the American people were not alone adequate for our capital requirements. In periods of business expansion the demand for funds pressed heavily upon the supply. The reverse has been found to be true in the period under review."

"Stimulated in part by the urge for funds to finance the vast production program of the United States during the world war, the number of shareholders in the country's business enterprises has, it is estimated, grown from about 2,000,000 to about 17,000,000; and out of increasing incomes these investors have continued to pour their savings into the streams of credit."

"How has this exchange of capital between business and investor, small and big, worked out? In the first place it has leveled the old pyramids of corporate profits that used to provoke the public 20 years or so ago. The public, finding its investment position greatly strengthened turned its earnings back into the business. This permitted expansion, and enabled business to give better and cheaper service through the economies brought about by mergers and consolidations, the establishment of more liquid and at the same time more secure credits, and improvements in the methods of production and distribution."

"I agree with the report: 'There is still much to be done.' We need more such fact-finding agencies of the same high type to keep us fully advised of the quick economic shifts that are taking place, so that business and the Government may take full advantage of the new tendencies as quickly as they are discovered."

Grandma Takes a Reef in Her Skirts, Bobs Hair and Earns College Degree

LOS ANGELES—Nowadays when grandmothers are winning college degrees along with the rest of the youngsters, it becomes necessary for them to dress like their own granddaughters—or, at least, sort of like them—to avoid being conspicuous on the campus.

At least it would seem that way, after discussing the question with Mrs. Nellie Austin Freeman, Los Angeles grandmother, who received her Bachelor of Arts degree June 8 from the University of Southern California.

"You know," says Mrs. Freeman, "I wear short skirts on the campus, so as not to be conspicuous. I had my hair bobbed, too."

Not that Mrs. Freeman dresses like her own granddaughter. That young person is just one year old! But she does dress like a truly modern grandmother in comfortably short skirts, and she doesn't look like a grandmother, either, her friends declare.

The story of an indomitable strug-

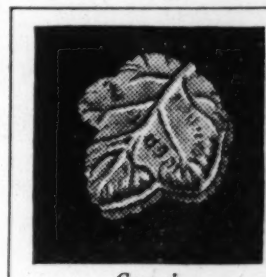
gle to win a liberal education is Mrs. Freeman's. Left a widow with three small boys, Mrs. Freeman managed to put them through school and each one was graduated from the University of Southern California. Mrs. Freeman was the fourth to wear the same hood in that family. While her boys were in college, Mrs. Freeman took a house near by and made it a home for other lads in the university.

During her own attendance at college Mrs. Freeman kept house for an average of six boys continuously. She has even managed on \$50 a month for her own expenses this year and has borrowed \$450 for the last three semesters' tuition.

So while her boys have been making their way in the world, Mrs. Freeman has been studying Spanish and education and political science and the like. She has three grandchildren, the eldest being 4½, the second 2 years old and the youngest a year old.



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DELICIOUS, full flavored in all the rich varieties made possible by real custard, maple, orange, sugar, honey, eggs, chocolate, lime or lemon and special English pastry butter; such are Weston's English Biscuits. Although originated by English bakers steeped in

the difficult traditions of biscuit making, and baked in English ovens, these famous dainties are now made right in New England! That is why they are fresher than the imported English biscuit, and why they cost no more at your store than the ordinary cookies or cakes you have been buying. Ask for Weston's English Quality Biscuits.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

VANCE RETURNS TO BEAT REDS

Brooklyn Star Allows Five Hits in His First Game Since May 16

| NATIONAL LEAGUE | W | L | P |
|-----------------|----|----|------|
| Pittsburgh | 27 | 17 | .614 |
| St. Louis | 25 | 19 | .568 |
| Chicago | 23 | 21 | .523 |
| Philadelphia | 22 | 22 | .500 |
| Brooklyn | 21 | 23 | .479 |
| Cincinnati | 19 | 25 | .432 |
| Cleveland | 18 | 26 | .409 |
| Boston | 17 | 27 | .388 |
| San Francisco | 16 | 28 | .364 |

Results June 13: Philadelphia 9, Chicago 6 (5 innings, 8th).

Making his first start since May 16, Arthur C. Vance, Brooklyn's star pitcher and National League strikeout king, held Cincinnati to five hits, June 13, and won his fourth game of the season in six starts by the score of 2 to 1. He should have had a shutout and would have had one had not Bancroft made a bad throw in the first inning after two singles had been hit. Bancroft, by the way, ran a poor throw in the ninth inning of the game against Pittsburgh a few days ago, to let the Pirates stage a winning rally. Vance struck out only one man, bringing his total of strikeouts for the season up to 32, compared with the leading National League total for 1929 of 58 attained by Malone of the Cubs. Vance has been incapacitated since the middle of May, and his attempt to again lead the circuit in strikeouts will be watched with particular interest, due to his being out so much. In only two of his six games has he allowed more than 6 hits. Pitching against Vance was Kolp, who was in his best form. The result was a great pitching duel, Brooklyn making its runs in the second and third innings.

Pirates Keep Right On

The continued brilliant play of the Pittsburgh Pirates attracted the attention of the fans. Winning their third straight game it is no novelty to the Pirates, who have won three straight victories on five occasions this season. The Pirates are moving and at the present moment show more potential power than any other club in the circuit.

Pittsburgh's success has been due in a great measure to the discovery and immediate fine showing of the recruit pitchers, Swetonic, Brame, French and

Flowered Chiffons

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Miss Gladman Reaches Final With Miss Anne B. Townsend

J. Gilbert Hall, Frederic Mercur and Benjamin F. Gorchakoff Advance to the Semifinal Round in Middle States Tennis at Merion C. C.

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAVERFORD, Pa. — Three more players reached the semifinal round of the Middle States and Pennsylvania State tennis singles championship tournament at the Merion Cricket Club here as the result of play on June 13. J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., Frederic Mercur of Bethlehem, and Benjamin F. Gorchakoff of the Occidental College, Los Angeles, Calif., were the players to advance. Tania Abe, the Japanese star, reached the semifinal round on June 12.

The Giants must have heard the fans talking about their recovery and saying that it was expected, but that their remarkably fine showing in their first games in the West was much better than their most optimistic followers had anticipated, for they have won four of their last five games, setting back their hopes for a higher position, temporarily at least. They won seven of their first 10 in the West, cleaning up against Chicago and St. Louis, but Pittsburgh has been as hard an obstacle to overcome as the Rock in Cincinnati.

So far as scoring was concerned in the game between Philadelphia and Chicago, nothing happened June 13, for Willoughby and Davis were in great form and when rain interfered with the game in the sixth, the score stood 0 to 0. The game was then postponed and the Pirates made three double plays in five innings.

Meanwhile, the Pirates lost merrily on their last 22 games. The scores:

AT PITTSBURGH

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
| Pittsburgh | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| New York | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 |

Batteries—Willoughby and Davis; Root and Grace. Umpire—McCormick and Reardon. Pitcher—McCormick.

AT CINCINNATI

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
| Brooklyn | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 1 |
| Cincinnati | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Batteries—Vance and DeBerry; Kolp and Gooch. Umpire—Klem, Gump and Magerkuth. Time—1h. 50m.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

| W | L | P | |
|-------------|----|----|------|
| Birmingham | 23 | 21 | .523 |
| New Orleans | 23 | 24 | .490 |
| Memphis | 20 | 26 | .435 |
| Nashville | 19 | 27 | .411 |
| Atlanta | 18 | 28 | .391 |
| Little Rock | 17 | 29 | .370 |
| Mobile | 16 | 30 | .348 |
| Chattanooga | 15 | 31 | .327 |

RESULTS JUNE 13

Atlanta 5, Little Rock 4.

Birmingham 4, Memphis 3.

Chattanooga 5, Mobile 0.

Nashville 12, New Orleans 10.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

| W | L | P | |
|--------------|----|----|------|
| Kansas City | 23 | 21 | .523 |
| Minneapolis | 23 | 24 | .490 |
| St. Paul | 22 | 25 | .467 |
| Indianapolis | 21 | 26 | .444 |
| Louisville | 20 | 27 | .426 |
| Milwaukee | 19 | 28 | .402 |
| Columbus | 18 | 29 | .381 |
| Toledo | 17 | 30 | .361 |

RESULTS JUNE 13

Columbus 9, St. Paul 6.

Milwaukee 5, Louisville 3.

Kansas City 6, Indianapolis 1.

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Gorchakoff won a two-set match from Joseph H. Olhausen of the Penn Athletic Club, 6-4, 6-4, while Hall and Mercur both had three-set battles on their hands before they could win. Hall defeated Dr. Carl H. Fischer of Woodbury, N. J., at 6-4, 6-3, and Mercur defeated Samuel B. Gilpin of the Merion Cricket Club, 6-2, 4-6, 6-3.

Quarterfinal round matches were played in the doubles division. Abe and Dr. Fischer, 6-4, 6-3, defeated J. H. Olhausen and Dr. Fischer, 6-4, 6-3. The other doubles match was between J. H. Olhausen and Dr. Fischer, 6-4, 6-3, and Mercur and Gilpin, 6-2, 4-6, 6-3.

Middle States and Pennsylvania State Tennis Championships

Merion C. C., Haverford, Pa.

June 13, 1929

Results:

Single: J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated Dr. Carl H. Fischer, Woodbury, N. J., 6-4, 6-3.

Double: J. Gilbert Hall and Frederic Mercur, South Orange, N. J., defeated Dr. Carl H. Fischer and Samuel B. Gilpin, Merion Cricket Club, 6-2, 4-6, 6-3.

DOUBLE—Semifinal Round

Miss Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., and Miss Virginia Hillyear, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Mrs. Edward B. Krumpholtz and Miss Anne B. Townsend, Merion Cricket Club, 6-2, 4-6, 6-3.

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ATHLETICS HAVE TURNED TABLES

Last Year Yankees Led June 13 by 9 Games—Athletics Now Eight Games Ahead

| AMERICAN LEAGUE | W | L | P |
|-----------------|----|----|------|
| Philadelphia | 27 | 17 | .614 |
| New York | 25 | 19 | .568 |
| St. Louis | 23 | 21 | .523 |
| Detroit | 22 | 22 | .500 |
| Cleveland | 21 | 23 | .479 |
| Washington | 20 | 24 | .452 |
| Chicago | 19 | 25 | .432 |
| Boston | 18 | 26 | .409 |
| San Francisco | 17 | 27 | .388 |

Results June 13: Philadelphia 9, Cleveland 3.

New York 8, Detroit 5.

Chicago 11, Washington 8 (10 innings).

The question, "Who is going to stop the Philadelphia Athletics?" is just as important a one today as was that of the last three seasons. "Who is going to stop the Yankees?" in fact, has been the question of the season held off here as a preliminary to the opening of the seventy-eighth annual regatta of the club scheduled for today. The course covered was 17.2 miles and Vanitie won by 4m. 24s. and the corrected time was 3m. 38s. as Resolute was allowed a handicap of three seconds a mile.

Fifty-five yachts took part in the races, being made up of 14 classes divided into three divisions. This was the first meeting between the two famous American Cup yachts since they had been changed back from schooner to sloop rig and about half way through the list, at 11:40 for Sarazen and 11:45 for Hagen, on Thursday, will be the opening players on June 25, at 8:30 and 9:35. A similar course will be followed by the other strong

CORRELL LEAVES EARLY

ITHACA, N. Y. (AP)—Coach James C. Wray and his four Cornell crews have left here for Poughkeepsie to go into training for the Intercollegiate Rowing Association regatta there on June 25. Wray disclosed two changes he has made in the Cornell boat. Falk has been moved up to No. 3 in place of Hartman, who goes to the bow position formerly held by G. J. Winterhagen, now in the combination boat. The Cornell crews will make their headquarters at Arlington and will be held at the house on the west shore, near the floating dock. Wray said it is many years since Cornell's oarsmen have left at so early a date for Poughkeepsie.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

| W | L | P | |
|-------------|----|----|------|
| Rochester | 23 | 20 | .533 |
| Reading | 22 | 21 | .512 |
| Baltimore | 20 | 23 | .465 |
| Toronto | 19 | 24 | .439 |
| Newark | 18 | 25 | .418 |
| Montreal | 17 | 26 | .395 |
| Buffalo | 16 | 27 | .370 |
| Jersey City | 15 | 28 | .347 |

RESULTS JUNE 13

Rochester 5, Jersey City 1.

Reading 4, Buffalo 3.

Montreal 17, Baltimore 5.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

| W | L | P | |
|---------------|----|----|------|
| Mission | 23 | 20 | .533 |
| San Francisco | 22 | 21 | .512 |
| Los Angeles | 20 | 23 | .465 |
| San Diego | 19 | 24 | .439 |
| Hollywood | 18 | 25 | .418 |
| Newark | 17 | 26 | .395 |
| Seattle | 16 | 27 | .370 |
| Portland | 15 | 28 | .347 |

RESULTS JUNE 13

Portland 16, Hollywood 5.

Oakland 4, Los Angeles 3.

Sacramento 4, San Francisco 0.

Mission 7, Seattle 5.

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Over 150 Golfers to Battle for the U. S. Open Golf Title

NEW YORK (AP)—The thirty-second annual open golf championship of the United States will have 153 candidates for the honor now held by John J. Farrell, when the qualifiers who succeeded in passing the preliminary tests, as well as those exempted from such qualifications by their ranks last year, or foreign competition, gather on the links of the Winged Foot Golf Club at Mamaroneck on June 27, 1929.

Play will start each day at 8:30 a. m., with the last contestant leaving the tee at 2:30 p. m. The contestants will travel in pairs, at 5-minute intervals. On the first day, Farrell will begin the defense of his title at 10:25 a. m., with his closest rival, Robert T. Jones Jr., from whom he was defeated in the playoff last year, 29 minutes later. They will be shifted to the afternoon on June 28, though Farrell will still be ahead, starting at 1:40, with the amateur following at 2.

Walter C. Hagen and Eugene Sarazen, starting five minutes apart on each day, will be about half way through the list, at 11:40 for Sarazen and 11:45 for Hagen, on Thursday, will be the opening players on June 25, at 8:30 and 9:35. A similar course will be followed by the other strong

favorites, some starting early on Thursday as in the case of Horton Smith, 9:35; William Mehlhorn, 10:00; and Leonard H. Diegel, 10:05, on Thursday, with James M. Barnes, 12:0

John W. Dawson, Last American Survivor, Eliminated From British Golf Play

SMITH DEFEATS J. W. DAWSON

United States Amateur Loses in Semifinal of British Golf Tourney

SANDWICH, Eng. (AP)—John W. Dawson, Chicago amateur, was defeated by John Smith after 19 holes of thrilling golf in the British amateur championship. Dawson, 3, a four hole runner to his second round, lost to Smith, 1 up, in the final round.

Dawson entered the semifinals with the most convincing display of golf he has yet given the championship gallery here.

The sole surviving American in the field, Dawson started out this morning with a J. Evans, London banker, and Kent County cricket star, taking three holes in a row after the turn.

Outclassing Evans with every club, the young American took the first two holes. He had several bad ones, but never looked like making a mistake after holing a 16-footer for a birdie 2 at the eighth. He took the ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth, thus winning five straight holes and becoming dormie at the thirteenth.

Smith, however, by finally conquering the Hon. Michael Scott, 2 and 1. The results of the fifth round, June 13: Rex Hartley defeated Robert Harris, 2 and 1; Edward Tippet, London, won from T. J. Thirk, Yorkshire star, 4 and 3; Tully defeated Robert H. Baugh Jr., 3 and 2; Maj. Keith Thorburn defeated Reginald Strake, 1 up; Dawson won from S. L. McKinlay, 2 and 1; A. Evans defeated Andrew McNair, 6 and 4; Smith won from William Truitt, 4 and 3, and the Hon. Michael Scott won from R. B. Baylis, 2 and 1.

BROWNS RELEASE PITCHER
ST. LOUIS (AP)—Business Manager William E. Friedman of the St. Louis American League Baseball Club announced here that pitcher Edward H. Strickland has been sent to Milwaukee, of the American Association, on option. Strickland, a right hander, had been only infrequently this season in relief roles. His release brings the Brown under the 25-man player limit necessary by June 15.

WRIGHT ADVANCES IN SINGLES
BECKENHAM, Eng. (AP)—Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr. of Montreal, Canadian Davis Cup player, advanced to the fourth round of the men's singles in the Kent lawn tennis tournament here Sunday, June 13. He defeated R. Malcolm of South Africa in the third round. The scores were 6-2, 6-4, 6-4.

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Michigan Retains 'Big Ten' Title—Iowa a Close Second

Wolverines Only Nine to Keep 1928 Prowess—Hawkeyes and Ohio State Teams Head Season Batting Averages

| Team | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|------------------|-----|------|------|
| Michigan | 27 | 7 | .794 |
| Iowa | 26 | 8 | .765 |
| Wisconsin | 24 | 10 | .706 |
| Northwestern | 23 | 11 | .677 |
| Indiana | 22 | 12 | .646 |
| Purdue | 21 | 13 | .615 |
| Minnesota | 20 | 14 | .584 |
| Illinois | 19 | 15 | .554 |
| Nebraska | 18 | 16 | .523 |
| Ohio State | 17 | 17 | .492 |
| Harvard | 16 | 18 | .462 |
| Yale | 15 | 19 | .431 |
| Cornell | 14 | 20 | .400 |
| Stanford | 13 | 21 | .369 |
| Washington | 12 | 22 | .339 |
| California | 11 | 23 | .308 |
| UCLA | 10 | 24 | .277 |
| Arizona | 9 | 25 | .246 |
| Utah | 8 | 26 | .215 |
| Idaho | 7 | 27 | .184 |
| Montana | 6 | 28 | .154 |
| Wyoming | 5 | 29 | .123 |
| Colorado | 4 | 30 | .092 |
| New Mexico | 3 | 31 | .062 |
| Oregon | 2 | 32 | .031 |
| Washington State | 1 | 33 | .000 |

CHICAGO—There was a shake-up and a shifting of power in the baseball championship race of the Intercollegiate Conference during the 1928 season, but it did not affect the University of Michigan materially. The Wolverines successfully defended the championship they won a year ago, winning seven games and losing three last season, but they were defeated by the University of Iowa, which tied for sixth last season, came up to second place with base running and time loss in its hitting, converted a large share of its 78 hits into runs. The Wolverines depended mostly on W. F. McAfee, 29, and D. M. Asbeck, 29, veteran pitchers who held opposing batters to an average of .387. Michigan, with these teams were both defeated in return games with the pitching roles reversed.

Iowa Heads Batting
While Michigan won the title with little batting power, Iowa climbed to second place with a plentiful supply of consistent hitters. The Hawkeyes, led by the league leaders in batting averages with .276 on 94 hits, Coach O. H. Vogel was able to command good pitching in most of the games. The Iowa nine lost only to Michigan, which it met just once, and twice to Illinois. J. A. Mowry, 31, turned out to be the best hitter, with an average of .341 on 14 hits. Capt. C. B. Thompson, 29, catcher, led most of the season, finishing with an average of .325 on 13 hits. Thompson hit more frequently for extra bases and scored more runs. E. F. Twogood, 29, carried the pitching burden for the Hawkeyes, and also batted well. Wisconsin had chances, first for the championship, and then for a clear title to second place, but lost them both in the final games. The Badgers seized the lead in the race from the Wolverines when they defeated them, 4 to 2, only to lose it within seven days when they lost 6 to 2. In the return engagement, Coach G. S. Lowman's boys then faced the promise of a double victory over the trailing Minnesota team, but they divided, losing 2 to 1 and winning 14 to 3. These two games against the Gophers, which 30 hits were made, were the Badgers to third place in the league, the former averaging .408 on 20 hits and the latter .413 on 19 hits. Hall hit three times for extra bases, Ellerman five times.

Purdue, which started out with great promise because of its batting power, quickly faded away because it had little else. Coach W. L. Lambert was not equipped with pitching of a caliber to stand up with that displayed by "Big Ten" rivals. Ability at the bat declined after midseason, but the general slump did not seriously affect E. P. Caraway, 30, leftfielder, as he continued his fine showing at the plate to the end of the season. His record reveals 20 hits for an average of .556, and he hit four times for extra bases. Caraway undoubtedly earned the title of individual batting champion of the "Big Ten" for 1928. This crown was won in 1923 by B. G. Osterbann, 23, Michigan first baseman, who got 23 hits to average .479. Caraway, who had at least one hit in every game he played, got as many as four in one game, and failed to score at least one run only in the last three contests.

Chicago Declined
One of the strange results of the race appeared in the decline of University of Chicago. The Maroons finished in a tie for third place last season despite none too favorable prospects. This season, though they batted fourth, they fell to the bottom of the table of standing in games won and lost. They had a fairly easy schedule, but not meeting Michigan, Illinois or Northwestern. Pitching seemed to be the main difficulty, but a lot of 33 errors shows that the team was not doing its best. Best of the extra-base hitters proved to be P. J. Harrell, 29, Indiana's first baseman. He hit three homers, a double and a triple for 17 extra bases. Ellerman of Wisconsin, R. E. Tanner of Minnesota, and Marshall Field of Ohio State, were tied for second with 14 extra bases each.

J. M. Jacobs, 23, centerfielder at Northwestern, was the best run-getter in the league. Jacobs scored 12 runs against 10 each for William Feiler, 30, rightfielder at Ohio State, and L. W. Widfield, 29, first baseman at Ohio State, and F. X. Cuisinier, 25, centerfielder at Wisconsin. Jacobs was showing 17 safeties for an average of .436 and getting 12 extra bases. The team and individual batting averages:

| Team | AB | R | H | AVG. |
|--------------|-----|----|-----|------|
| Iowa | 341 | 94 | 276 | .325 |
| Ohio State | 335 | 92 | 276 | .325 |
| Wisconsin | 323 | 81 | 263 | .322 |
| Chicago | 326 | 47 | 263 | .322 |
| Minnesota | 325 | 55 | 261 | .322 |
| Purdue | 323 | 53 | 261 | .322 |
| Michigan | 312 | 78 | 261 | .322 |
| Northwestern | 356 | 38 | 227 | .270 |
| Illinois | 349 | 41 | 230 | .270 |

INDIVIDUAL AVERAGES
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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

POOLE'S
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Moth Proof Bags
43-58-65 inches long. All bags are 27 inches wide.
45c
Heavy red paper, cedar odor. White lining and side opening.
Ideal for Men's Suits, Coats, Dresses and Ulsters

Forbes & Wallace
Incorporated
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

BOB SHOP MARCEL WAVING
Permanent Waving calls for Skill and Artistry
For more than twenty years Schultz Salons have stood out as reputable leaders.

Schultz INC.
Hartford, Conn. Springfield, Mass.
Telephone Connection

Albert Steiger Company
A Store of Specialty Shops
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Firestone Tires
Fair prices, honest service
Batteries
H. M. Hartwell & Sons
Cor. Chestnut and Taylor Streets
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Phone 2-4072 Open Evenings

Welch's
THE NATIONAL DRINK
Grape Juice
Sold by
Springfield Public Market
We carry a full line of fresh meats, fish, poultry, fruit and vegetables, groceries.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Firestone Tires
Fair prices, honest service
Batteries
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| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|----|-----|-------|
| R. L. Ellis, c. Wisconsin | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1.000 |
| Morton Koser, cf. Iowa | 1 | 1 | 1 | .500 |
| L. J. Fontaine, p. Ohio St. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .500 |
| E. G. McCoy, 1b. Ind. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .500 |
| H. C. Rietman, pinch. Ill. | 3 | 0 | 2 | .667 |
| E. F. Caraway, 1b. Pur. | 36 | 9 | 29 | .556 |
| H. G. Bell, 1b. Indiana | 4 | 1 | 3 | .750 |
| A. L. McConnell, 2b. O. S. | 2 | 0 | 1 | .500 |
| O. L. Carlson, p. Iowa | 2 | 0 | 2 | .000 |
| N. W. Ascher, ss. Minn. | 17 | 3 | 8 | .471 |
| R. H. Ellerman, p. Wis. | 16 | 3 | 7 | .433 |
| J. M. Jacobs, cf. Northw. | 29 | 12 | 17 | .414 |
| H. P. Ellerman, 2b. Wis. | 46 | 6 | 19 | .413 |
| E. A. Hall, cf. Wisconsin | 49 | 6 | 20 | .408 |
| L. C. Thum, c. Minn. | 33 | 5 | 13 | .394 |
| W. P. Adams, 2b. Minn. | 3 | 0 | 2 | .400 |
| P. J. Harrell, 1b. Ind. | 33 | 9 | 15 | .394 |
| M. B. Brown, 1b. Ind. | 3 | 0 | 2 | .333 |
| R. L. Tittel, cf. Ohio St. | 16 | 3 | 4 | .375 |
| D. M. Asbeck, p. Mich. | 16 | 1 | 6 | .375 |
| William Feiler, 1b. O. S. | 32 | 10 | 12 | .364 |
| H. G. Straub, 1b. Mich. | 33 | 7 | 12 | .364 |
| R. E. Tanner, c. Minn. | 36 | 9 | 13 | .361 |
| G. W. Evans, 1b. W. M. | 45 | 9 | 16 | .356 |
| H. B. Wingate, 1b. Chi. | 45 | 7 | 16 | .356 |
| J. A. Mowry, 1b. Iowa | 41 | 5 | 14 | .341 |
| H. H. Hickey, cf. Chicago | 45 | 7 | 15 | .333 |
| R. L. Widfield, 1b. O. S. | 26 | 10 | 12 | .333 |
| M. L. Mills, 2b. Purdue | 29 | 3 | 10 | .333 |
| H. M. Clute, 2b. Ohio St. | 12 | 4 | 4 | .333 |
| G. M. Ronglein, p. Minn. | 6 | 0 | 2 | .333 |
| M. B. Brown, 1b. Ind. | 3 | 0 | 2 | .333 |
| R. C. Fisher, p. Minn. | 3 | 1 | 1 | .333 |
| C. J. Gross, p. Purdue | 3 | 1 | 1 | .333 |
| G. F. Twogood, c. Chicago | 4 | 1 | 1 | .333 |
| B. G. Thompson, c. Iowa | 27 | 8 | 13 | .333 |
| H. B. Walker, cf. Illinois | 44 | 4 | 14 | .318 |
| F. F. Twogood, p. Iowa | 19 | 4 | 6 | .316 |
| K. G. Kusler, c. Purdue | 35 | 3 | 11 | .314 |
| M. J. Williams, c. Iowa | 27 | 1 | 8 | .296 |
| W. J. Morrison, cf. Mich. | 3 | 0 | 1 | .333 |
| W. H. Hinchman, cf. Mich. | 3 | 0 | 1 | .333 |
| A. W. Mansfield, 1b. Wis. | 52 | 6 | 15 | .288 |
| E. P. Caraway, 30, leftfielder | 30 | 12 | 10 | .400 |
| E. P. Hesse, cf. Ohio St. | 39 | 4 | 11 | .282 |
| E. P. Dorn, cf. Illinois | 25 | 4 | 10 | .278 |
| L. M. Musgrove, cf. Iowa | 36 | 4 | 10 | .278 |
| P. Panosh, p. Northw. | 11 | 1 | 3 | .273 |
| A. L. Barber, 1b. Minn. | 42 | 2 | 10 | .238 |
| F. M. Cooper, 3b. Chi. | 24 | 2 | 5 | .208 |
| W. H. Hinchman, cf. Mich. | 3 | 0 | 1 | .333 |
| K. S. Blackford, cf. Ia. | 41 | 5 | 11 | .268 |
| L. Oliphant, 1b. Nw. | 52 | 6 | 12 | .267 |
| J. L. Hermonopolous, 2b. | 7 | 10 | 263 | |
| M. M. Gorman, 1b. Minn. | 38 | 4 | 10 | .263 |
| C. S. Stephens, 2b. Ia. | 38 | 4 | 10 | .263 |
| M. J. Williams, 2b. Minn. | 31 | 7 | 8 | .226 |
| G. A. Bardwell, 2b. Minn. | 31 | 7 | 8 | .226 |
| N. S. Glasscock, ss. Ia. | 35 | 7 | 10 | .286 |
| E. X. Cuisinier, cf. Wis. | 52 | 10 | 13 | .250 |
| E. F. Twogood, p. Iowa | 19 | 4 | 6 | .316 |
| J. E. Truaskowski, 2b. | 24 | 4 | 7 | .292 |
| G. W. Smith, 1b. Minn. | 42 | 2 | 10 | .238 |
| S. D. Ramsey, cf. Purdue | 24 | 0 | 6 | .250 |
| W. D. Kermode, p. Ohio St. | 10 | 3 | 6 | .600 |
| K. Pierce, pinch. Chicago | 3 | 0 | 1 | .333 |
| Aaron Mark, cf. Minn. | 4 | 0 | 1 | .250 |
| W. H. Hinchman, cf. Mich. | 3 | 0 | 1 | .333 |
| J. W. Urban, p. Chicago | 45 | 7 | 11 | .244 |
| J. H. O'Grady, 1b. Ill. | 21 | 3 | 5 | .238 |
| Charles H. Hickey, 1b. | 45 | 5 | 11 | .222 |
| C. H. Matheson, 2b. Wis. | 35 | 5 | 11 | .229 |
| Donald Chapp, 1b. Minn. | 45 | 7 | 10 | .222 |
| W. H. Hinchman, cf. Mich. | 3 | 0 | 1 | .333 |
| C. S. Lyle, ss. Purdue | 41 | 4 | 9 | .220 |
| W. H. Hinchman, cf. Mich. | 3 | 0 | 1 | .333 |
| S. Van Dine, pinch. Chi. | 14 | 2 | 3 | .214 |
| H. J. Blum, p. Chicago | 14 | 2 | 3 | .214 |
| Ed. Schuch, 1b. West. | 14 | 2 | 3 | .214 |
| Wm. Knowles, cf. Chi. | 14 | 2 | 3 | .214 |
| H. A. Creamer, 1b. Pur. | 24 | 4 | 5 | .208 |
| M. F. Holahan, 2b. Chi. | 35 | 4 | 8 | .205 |
| H. G. Straub, 1b. Mich. | 33 | 7 | 12 | .364 |
| M. A. Izard, 3b. Nw. | 25 | 2 | 5 | .200 |
| H. G. Straub, 1b. Mich. | 33 | 7 | 12 | .364 |
| M. F. Holahan, 2b. Chi. | 35 | 4 | 8 | .205 |
| H. G. Straub, 1b. Mich. | 33 | 7 | 12 | .364 |
| T. A. Theander, p. Wis. | 15 | 3 | 3 | .200 |
| H. G. Straub, 1b. Mich. | 33 | 7 | 12 | .364 |
| J. L. Radison, 2b. Nw. | 31 | 4 | 6 | .194 |
| L. E. Kubelek, 2b. Mich. | 33 | 6 | 12 | .364 |
| M. M. Peltier, cf. Minn. | 22 | 0 | 4 | .182 |
| H. G. Straub, 1b. Mich. | 33 | 7 | 12 | .364 |
| H. C. Prange, 1b. Nw. | 25 | 3 | 5 | .194 |
| W. R. Welch, 1b. Pur. | 25 | 4 | 5 | .172 |
| A. E. Heber, 2b. Purdue | 35 | 6 | 11 | .229 |
| A. E. Heber, 2b. Purdue | 35 | 6 | 11 | .229 |
| S. J. Swartz, ss. Nw. | 36 | 3 | 8 | .167 |
| M. F. Holahan, 2b. Chi. | 35 | 4 | 8 | .205 |
| H. G. Straub, 1b. Mich. | 33 | 7 | 12 | .364 |
| Alfred Well, p. Nw. | 6 | 0 | 1 | .167 |
| J. F. Doyle, c. Wisconsin | 13 | 2 | 3 | .231 |
| S. J. Swartz, ss. Nw. | 36 | 3 | 8 | .167 |
| S. J. Swartz, ss. Nw. | 36 | 3 | 8 | .167 |
| E. J. George, 3b. Minn. | 25 | 2 | 5 | .194 |
| L. O. Heldeman, p. | 14 | 2 | 3 | .231 |
| A. F. Centanni, ss. Mich. | 7 | 1 | 1 | .143 |
| N. W. Ascher, 1b. Minn. | 17 | 3 | 8 | .471 |
| A. J. Knechtges, ss. Wis. | 43 | 6 | 14 | .326 |
| R. E. Genger, 1b. Ind. | 3 | 0 | 1 | .333 |
| G. J. Cronin, 1b. Indiana | 16 | 0 | 2 | .125 |
| R. J. Carlbloom, p. | 9 | 1 | 1 | .111 |
| C. L. Brubaker, 1b. Ind. | 20 | 2 | 2 | .100 |
| D. L. Snyder, c. Illinois | 10 | 1 | 1 | .100 |
| W. H. Hinchman, cf. Mich. | 3 | 0 | 1 | .333 |
| F. J. Rosenhall, 1b. Ill. | 23 | 2 | 2 | .087 |
| R. C. Fisher, p. Minn. | 3 | 1 | 1 | .333 |
| L. J. Fontaine, p. Ohio St. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .500 |
| W. M. McAfee, 29, pitcher | 35 | 3 | 0 | .079 |
| Northwestern | 13 | 0 | 1 | .077 |
| D. K. Dunton, 3b. Minn. | 13 | 0 | 1 | .077 |
| H. Eastman, ss. Mich. | 15 | 1 | 1 | .067 |
| P. L. Baley, 1b. Indiana | 34 | 3 | 2 | .059 |

CUBS LET LAUTENBACHER GO
CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago National League Baseball Club has released the latter to the legal limit of 25 by releasing to the Reading Club of the International League. He goes there on a 48-hour recall provision.

TEMPLE RE-ELECTS LEANES
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Temple University has re-elected William Leanes, a third baseman, captain of next year's baseball team. Leanes is also joint captain of the varsity soccer football team for next fall.

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GENEVA TO HELP IN EDUCATIONAL WORLD SURVEY

International Institute to
Hold Conference There
on Teaching Reforms

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—An educational survey of the world will be made under the auspices of the International Institute of Teachers' College, Columbia University, and a report issued, containing the results of the educational research and experience of leading educators in all the major countries of the world, according to an announcement just made by Prof. Milton C. Del Manzo of the International Institute. Prof. Del Manzo said that the final report would be made after a conference of the educators' leaders of foreign countries and members of the faculty of the International Institute at Geneva, commencing July 24.

Representatives to the Geneva conference have been chosen among prominent educators who have studied at the International Institute as recipients of fellowships offered by V. Everit Macy, chairman of the board of trustees of Teachers' College. It is expected that the final report will contain suggestions as to the value of new educational methods and systems, as well as a comprehensive summary of educational conditions throughout the world and the results of reforms already accomplished by the leaders who will meet at Geneva.

Internationally known educators who will attend the Geneva conference include: Dr. E. Hylla, Ministry of Education of Prussia; Dr. D. Janovsky, Ministry of Education, Budapest, Hungary; Miss Rosa Manbar, research worker at Bryn Mawr; Dr. Albert Pinketich, president of the Second State University of Moscow; and Dr. Chang Poling, president of Nan Kai University, China.

N. Y. ALDERMEN PASS TENANTS RENT BILL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The local emergency rent bill recently passed by the Board of Aldermen, after being amended so as to apply only to the case of low-priced apartments, has just been adopted by the Board of Estimates. The vote on the amendment followed a warmly contested debate between landlords and tenants at a public hearing before the board.

The amendment provides that the bill shall apply only in cases where the rental charged on May 31, 1929, was at a rate of \$15 a room or less. The bill will go back to the Board of Aldermen, which is expected to register its concurrence at its meeting on June 18.

Mrs. Helen Manning, chairman of the housing committee of the Community Council, submitted data at the hearing showing that since the State Emergency Law passed on June 1, many landlords in the poorer sections had increased rents from 25 to 60 per cent a month. She said that scores of evictions had been started.

G. O. P. IN NEW YORK SETS CONVENTION DATE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Republican County leaders have set Aug. 1 as the tentative date for the unofficial Republican city convention. It has just been decided that the convention will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, on June 17 to issue the call for election of delegates in Manhattan. Similar action will be taken in the other counties.

FOG DELAYS ARRIVAL OF OWEN D. YOUNG

NEW YORK (P)—The liner Aquitania, bringing back to the United States Owen D. Young, Thomas N. Perkins and Thomas W. Lamont, American commissioners to the recent reparations conference in Paris, passed Nantuxet Light in a dense fog and was not expected to reach Washington before 6 p. m. Friday.

WASHINGTON (P)—Owen D. Young is expected in Washington early next week for a conference with President Hoover on the recent reparations meeting in Paris over which the New York financier presided. Mr. Hoover has invited him to the capital at his earliest convenience.

DUTCH-BELGIAN WHITE BOOK

LONDON—The Dutch and Belgian Governments will publish simultaneously in The Hague and Brussels a white book containing all the documents exchanged between the two countries on the subject of the revision of the 1859 (Scheldt Navigation) treaties.

Department Store Is Credited for Turning Public Toward Art

Industry's Recognition of Beauty as Sales Ally and
Shops' Insistence on High Standards Have Educated American Taste, Says Museum Official

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The department store is chiefly responsible for increasing American interest in art, said Harry Watson Kent of New York City, secretary of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in an address delivered here before the graduating class of the Yale School of the Fine Arts.

"This great country for many years has been building up enormous industries, and it has learned that if it is to succeed in rivaling the same kind of industries as carried on in other lands, it must take into consideration the ingredient which gives many of them their greatest value—the quality of art," he said.

"It has only now determined upon that rivalry. It has now come to the point of desiring to excel in the quality of art as well as in technical, mechanical or practical excellence, to which it has bent all of its endeavors heretofore. This decision has been, and is, the greatest influence in the change of the public attitude toward art."

"Art in the market place is the sign of a living, vital interest, not alone of the few knowing ones—the professor, the collector, the museum man, or the antiquity dealer—but of the whole people. Art, in its truest sense, has come to this country as something belonging to the day and hour, and to all the people."

"The wide variety of goods, including paintings, sculpture, and prints, found in the department store today, the knowledge displayed in the selection of its stock, the skill shown in the display of its wares, especially in its shop windows, have a more immediate and effective influence in the lives of the people than any other art agency."

"With the spread of the example set by the foremost merchants, who aim at the highest quality of artistic excellence in their various departments, we shall soon find this principle accepted by all. This raising of the artistic standards in shops is evidenced not alone by their wares, but also by the careful training which is given to their employees."

"In the best department stores, schools of training are maintained under able instructors, wherein the employees are taught all about credit, stock, and other purely business system matters, and about styles, taste, and in some cases, even the history of art as well. This is the best kind of training, adapted to get immediate results, with standards as exact as they are definite."

VACATION MOTOR TOURS
De Luxe Parlor
Observation Coaches
Three-Day Tour to the White Mountains, all expenses, \$35.00.
Four-Day Tour to Harbor, all expenses, \$55.00.
Six-Day Tour to Montreal, Quebec, all expenses, \$90.00.
Two-Day Tour to Cape Cod, all expenses, \$22.50.
Two-Day Tour to New York via Mohawk Trail, Storm King Highway, all expenses, \$22.50.
Six and Seven-Day Tours to Philadelphia, Atlantic City and Washington. (Boston to New York City and Points West via Albany, N. Y.)
DAILY MOTOR COACH SERVICE (Boston to Portland, Me.)
SEE BOSTON Daily sightseeing tours around Boston, also, Plymouth, Gloucester, Salem, Marblehead, Lexington and Concord.
Special trip to Wayside Inn, Sudbury, daily except Sunday. Round Trip \$1.50. Evening Tour to President Adams Mansion and South Shore Beaches.
COLLEGE MEN LECTURERS
Write for full descriptive folder of above tours and free map of New England.

GRAY LINE MOTOR TOURS

COPY-PLAZA HOTEL and STANTON HOTEL, Tel. Back Bay 5488
Other Gray Line Offices: Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City; De Witt Hotel, Albany, N. Y.; Congress Square Hotel, Portland, Me.
(Coast to Coast Motor Coach Service Daily)



Patten's at Faneuil Hall

LOBSTER DINNER \$1.75

Crab Meat Cocktail
or
Steamed Clams with Broth
Choice of
Broiled Live Chicken Lobster, Drawn Butter
Lobster Newburg on Toast (to order)
Lobster Salad with Mayonnaise Dressing
Cold Boiled Chicken Lobster, Saratoga Chips
Sherbet
Lettuce and Tomato Salad, French Dressing
Choice of 15c Desserts
Coffee Tea or Milk

The PATTEN RESTAURANT
51 North Market St., Boston

NEW YORK STATE NAMES ADVISERS TO AID WORKLESS

Unemployed Are Said to
Spend \$10,000,000 Yearly
to Find Work

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Miss Frances Perkins, Industrial Commissioner, has just appointed an advisory committee to the State Department of Labor to help employment. The committee is composed of 28 social welfare and industrial representatives, and will have for its first activity a survey of the State's Public Employment Service for the purposes of improvement and expansion.

At a conference here following the appointment of the advisory group, Miss Perkins said: "If we are to solve the difficult problems of unemployment still confronting a large part of the population—chief among which is the replacement of men by machines," Miss Perkins said, "there must be intelligent development of our public employment service. There must be greater co-operation of employers of labor with the State Employment Service, and this service must be of much more use to both employers and employees than it is at present."

Miss Perkins' statement of the situation and measures necessary for the solution of the problem was heartily endorsed by other members of the advisory council who addressed the conference. John Sullivan, president of the State Federation of Labor, declared that while organized labor was relatively able to take care of the employment situation as it affected its own membership, unorganized labor—particularly older men and women—were having a much harder time than is generally known.

Miss Louise Odencrantz, another member of the committee, and chairman of the employment and vocational guidance section of the Welfare Council, asserted that wages earned in New York City are paying \$10,000,000 a year in normal times to obtain work through private employment agencies, of which there are 1200 in the city. She offered this as an illustration of the need for public employment service.

**Woman Takes Walk
on Floor of the Sea**
Mrs. Fish, Wife of Director
of Buffalo Museum Expedition, Can Prove It

BUFFALO, N. Y. (P)—Painting pictures on the bottom of the ocean with oil paints on zinc plates; walking the floor of the Sargasso Sea having as fellow pedestrians spiny sea urchins, giant sea snails and representatives of the torrid order of the octopus, and fishing in the tangled meshes of a floating sea of weeds are among the tales that came back to Buffalo with the return of members of the Buffalo Museum Science staff.

Mrs. Charles A. Fish, wife of the director of the museum, devoted most of her time to the study of young deep sea fish and to diving. She paced acres of ocean bottom, with a diving helmet for a hat. To prove it she has brought back numerous photographs.

The expedition was financed by the Frances Hubbard Larkin Fund for the Hall of Invertebrates and the Jacob F. Schoellkopf Fund for the Hall of Evolution.

**HOUSE DECORATION
PRIZES AWARDED**
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—First, second and third prizes for the best designs for furnishings and interior decorations of a model house at Radburn, N. Y., have just been awarded by the City Housing Corporation to Miss Louise Marie Casey, Miss Elsie H. Hill and Miss Mary J. Davis, respectively, all of New York City. The prize winners were all students in the College of Fine Arts of New York University.

The problem presented in the competition, which was open to all registered students in colleges and schools of decoration in the New York region, was the complete furnishing of five rooms, dining alcove and bath for a maximum of \$2500.

Rug Cleaners
Your rugs are washed and
cleaned by Experts.
Also Repaired and Stored.
EASTERN RUG CO.
H. GOGANIAN, Mgr.
31 NEWBURY ST., BOSTON
Rm. 1204

STORE OPEN
Monday till 6:30 P. M.
Saturday till 10 P. M.

FERDINAND'S
"BLUE STORE"
Largest Complete Home Outfitters in New England



Handsomely Designed Dining Room Suite

An exceptional value in eight pieces, including buffet with three compartment sliding tray, table and 5 chairs and arm chair upholstered in choice of leather, tapestry or colour. Suite is made of walnut veneers and hard cabinet woods, all Duro finished and with all quartered oak interiors, dustproof construction, and automatic disappearing dining table leaf. Exceptionally well finished and best of construction. You must see this suite to appreciate its real value.

Ferdinand's Blue Store
An old American institution owned and managed by the Ferdinand family, assisted by a courteous sales personnel, 4 to 35 years at Ferdinand's—and every one a guardian of the high ideals of service and honest dealing instituted by Frank Ferdinand when that great pioneer founded his firm in 1869.

Porch Rocker
\$4.75
Sturdily built of fine woods—choice of color. Unusual value.

LIBERAL CREDIT TERMS

PLANE IS HEARD BY THREE SHIPS IN MID-ATLANTIC

Fourth Hears Conversations
—Course Changed to
Save Gasoline

NEW YORK (P)—Four transatlantic liners have reported being in communication, directly and indirectly, with the French monoplane, Yellow Bird, manned by Armand Lotti, sponsor and radioman; Rene Lefevre, navigator, and Jean Assolant, pilot, which took off at Old Orchard, Me., at 9:08 a. m., eastern standard time, on June 13, bound for Paris.

One of these ships, the Rochambeau of the French Line, reported that the Yellow Bird had changed its course from the shorter northerly route for the longer southerly one, on account of unlooked-for consumption of fuel.

The southern route would take them over more land and make it possible to land in the Azores should it become necessary.

Other ships reported in communication with the Yellow Bird at various times were the American Farmer of the United States Lines, the Laconia of the Cunard Line, and the Niagara of the French Line. The latter was in communication at 5 a. m., eastern standard time, on June 14.

At latest accounts, no word had been received at any point in the Azores from the Yellow Bird. Other than the unlooked-for consumption of gasoline, all reports were to the effect that all was well on board.

Aviators were at a loss to explain the unexpectedly high consumption of fuel reported by the Rochambeau. The Yellow Bird had been flown repeatedly in test flights and the rate of consumption was supposed to have been definitely determined.

HAMILTON COLLEGE ANNOUNCES HONORS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Dr. Frederick C. Ferry, president of Hamilton College, has announced the awarding of the Root fellowship in natural science to Edwin C. Douglas, of Richmond Hill, N. Y. The fellowship, which was established in 1884 by Elihu Root, has a value of \$1000, and is granted for a year of graduate study at any American or European university. Announcement also was made of awards of more than \$3000 in essay and oration prizes and scholarships, which will be conferred at the commencement exercises.

WALDORF RESTAURANT

226 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
BOSTON
Across the Park

Chicken Soup, Rolls or Crackers 15c
Pickled Lamb's Tongue, Potato Salad 40c
Cold Roast Loin of Pork, with Potato Salad, Sliced Tomatoes 45c
Sirloin Minute Steak, French Fried Potatoes 50c
Fresh Strawberry Shortcake 15c

138 Restaurants in 41 Cities 42 In and Around Boston

Filene's

BOSTON
"Spectating" at the races
Filene's sponsors—
the casual little jacket suit of print silk
the eggshell sport dress with brown accessories
the one-piece dress and many sheer prints
any number of odd but cute little jackets
pull-on gloves and white and tan shoes

The more formal print crepe dress in black and white—(one-of-a-kind, \$95, misses—fourth floor) with a large black baku, \$25.
A casual washable printed jacket suit, 19.75 (misses—fourth floor), with a natural baku hat, \$10. To fool the weather man if it's hot, cool print chifon, after Patou, 39.50—(fourth floor). Worn with a brown baku, \$10.

**At Dudley St. Terminal
BOSTON
Opp. Needham Theatre
Needham**



Handsomely Designed Dining Room Suite

An exceptional value in eight pieces, including buffet with three compartment sliding tray, table and 5 chairs and arm chair upholstered in choice of leather, tapestry or colour. Suite is made of walnut veneers and hard cabinet woods, all Duro finished and with all quartered oak interiors, dustproof construction, and automatic disappearing dining table leaf. Exceptionally well finished and best of construction. You must see this suite to appreciate its real value.

Ferdinand's Blue Store
An old American institution owned and managed by the Ferdinand family, assisted by a courteous sales personnel, 4 to 35 years at Ferdinand's—and every one a guardian of the high ideals of service and honest dealing instituted by Frank Ferdinand when that great pioneer founded his firm in 1869.

Porch Rocker
\$4.75
Sturdily built of fine woods—choice of color. Unusual value.

LIBERAL CREDIT TERMS

PLANE IS HEARD BY THREE SHIPS IN MID-ATLANTIC

Fourth Hears Conversations
—Course Changed to
Save Gasoline

NEW YORK (P)—Four transatlantic liners have reported being in communication, directly and indirectly, with the French monoplane, Yellow Bird, manned by Armand Lotti, sponsor and radioman; Rene Lefevre, navigator, and Jean Assolant, pilot, which took off at Old Orchard, Me., at 9:08 a. m., eastern standard time, on June 13, bound for Paris.

One of these ships, the Rochambeau of the French Line, reported that the Yellow Bird had changed its course from the shorter northerly route for the longer southerly one, on account of unlooked-for consumption of fuel.

The southern route would take them over more land and make it possible to land in the Azores should it become necessary.

Other ships reported in communication with the Yellow Bird at various times were the American Farmer of the United States Lines, the Laconia of the Cunard Line, and the Niagara of the French Line. The latter was in communication at 5 a. m., eastern standard time, on June 14.

HAMILTON COLLEGE ANNOUNCES HONORS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Dr. Frederick C. Ferry, president of Hamilton College, has announced the awarding of the Root fellowship in natural science to Edwin C. Douglas, of Richmond Hill, N. Y. The fellowship, which was established in 1884 by Elihu Root, has a value of \$1000, and is granted for a year of graduate study at any American or European university. Announcement also was made of awards of more than \$3000 in essay and oration prizes and scholarships, which will be conferred at the commencement exercises.

WALDORF RESTAURANT

226 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
BOSTON
Across the Park

Chicken Soup, Rolls or Crackers 15c
Pickled Lamb's Tongue, Potato Salad 40c
Cold Roast Loin of Pork, with Potato Salad, Sliced Tomatoes 45c
Sirloin Minute Steak, French Fried Potatoes 50c
Fresh Strawberry Shortcake 15c

138 Restaurants in 41 Cities 42 In and Around Boston

Filene's

BOSTON
"Spectating" at the races
Filene's sponsors—
the casual little jacket suit of print silk
the eggshell sport dress with brown accessories
the one-piece dress and many sheer prints
any number of odd but cute little jackets
pull-on gloves and white and tan shoes

The more formal print crepe dress in black and white—(one-of-a-kind, \$95, misses—fourth floor) with a large black baku, \$25.
A casual washable printed jacket suit, 19.75 (misses—fourth floor), with a natural baku hat, \$10. To fool the weather man if it's hot, cool print chifon, after Patou, 39.50—(fourth floor). Worn with a brown baku, \$10.

**At Dudley St. Terminal
BOSTON
Opp. Needham Theatre
Needham**

Ferdinand's

"BLUE STORE"
Largest Complete Home Outfitters in New England



Handsomely Designed Dining Room Suite

An exceptional value in eight pieces, including buffet with three compartment sliding tray, table and 5 chairs and arm chair upholstered in choice of leather, tapestry or colour. Suite is made of walnut veneers and hard cabinet woods, all Duro finished and with all quartered oak interiors, dustproof construction, and automatic disappearing dining table leaf. Exceptionally well finished and best of construction. You must see this suite to appreciate its real value.

Ferdinand's Blue Store
An old American institution owned and managed by the Ferdinand family, assisted by a courteous sales personnel, 4 to 35 years at Ferdinand's—and every one a guardian of the high ideals of service and honest dealing instituted by Frank Ferdinand when that great pioneer founded his firm in 1869.

Porch Rocker
\$4.75
Sturdily built of fine woods—choice of color. Unusual value.

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At latest accounts, no word had been received at any point in the Azores from the Yellow Bird. Other than the unlooked-for consumption of gasoline, all reports were to the effect that all was well on board.

Aviators were at a loss to explain the unexpectedly high consumption of fuel reported by the Rochambeau. The Yellow Bird had been flown repeatedly in test flights and the rate of consumption was supposed to have been definitely determined.

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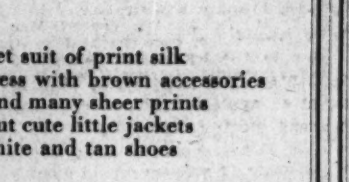
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AVISTA
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Here is a slipper that is really unusual. Stripped from heel to toe with narrow bands of leather, it is indeed a thing of beauty. White with brown bands. White with black bands.

Pierre
feminine footwear
226 Boylston Street
BOSTON

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FACE RUMP Heavy Prime Beef Lb. 42c
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Sirloin Steak Fancy Young Steer Lb. 59c
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MINUTE STEAK Another Wonderful Value Lb. 48c
Every Cut Is Choice Freshly Cut Cubes Lean, Splendid Beef

"DORACO"—THE FINEST IN THE EAST!
HAMS Small, Well Trimmed Lb. 33c
Whole or Half

BACON Mild, Delicious "Doraco" Lb. 28c
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Try Ours—None Better

EVERY ONE FRESH EASTERN—WE SELL NO OTHER
Pork Loins Lean, Little Pig Any Weight Roast Lb. 32c

BRISKETS Special Mild Corned Lb. 32c
SPARE RIBS No Inferior Cuts Lb. 18c
PORK CHOPS Great With Cabbage Lb. 42c
FRESH SHOULDERS Small Center Cuts Lb. 22c
Only the Best Ideal Pork Roast Lean, Extra Fancy

FRESH EACH DAY FROM FAMOUS WEBER DUCK FARMS
Ducklings Season's Greatest Lb. 35c
Delicacy Price Is Low!

FOWL Choice Fresh Milkfed 3 1/2 to 4 Pounds Lb. 43c
FOWL Market's Very Finest Fresh, 5 Pounds Each Lb. 46c

FRESHLY CAUGHT FROM NEARBY WATERS
Mackerel Very Wonderful Fish Lb. 10c
1 1/2 to 2 1/2 Pounds

HADDOCK Fresh Shores Fish Lb. 8c
COD STEAK All Sizes One Price Lb. 18c
HALIBUT Always Freshly Sliced New at Its Best Lb. 38c
Fresh White Eastern Sliced or Pieces

FRESH DAILY ARRIVALS—THE PERFECT FISH
SALMON The Center Cuts Lb. 49c
End Cuts, Lb. 45c

Fruits and

THE HOME FORUM

Babel, Gothic Cathedrals, Skyscrapers

IF ARCHITECTURE is "the printing press of the ages, and gives a history of the state of society in which it was erected," then the impress of what people were thinking is to be found in the brick of a Sumerian tower, the stone of a Norman cathedral, and in the steel of a New York skyscraper.

Notwithstanding the fact that each is separated by long periods of time—the first from the second by at least four thousand years, and the second from the third by one thousand years—they have all something in common which distinguishes them from Egyptian, Greek and Romanesque architecture; they are longitudinal types of building in contradistinction to the latitudinalism of the latter types. Or, as Ruskin would have said, with the Gothic one looks up and down; with the Greek, from side to side.

History informs us that the first indications of organized religious worship appeared around six thousand years ago, so that we may assume with reasonable certainty that the building of a great tower in Nimrod—that was the place at which an unsuccessful attempt to build a tower which should reach "unto heaven" was made—was a religious expression. That it should take the form of a means of escape from a supposed divine vengeance was, of course, quite in keeping with the times. Yet in a dim way, building of a tower was an aspiration.

Traveling down the centuries we find a nobler and far more significant movement in the Gothic type of architecture:

"The architect built his great heart into these sculptured stones. And with him toiled his children, and their lives were huddled with his own into the walls. As offerings to God."

Thus was described the purpose of the builders by Longfellow. If Babel and the type of architecture of which it stood, was an attempt to reach heaven, the Gothic was the finger that pointed to heaven. Already the human race was beginning to realize that "as high as the heavens are above the earth" was a distance that no tower might measure. Peaked arch and tapering spire were insecure footholds by which to reach the clouds, but they were eloquent gestures. A Gothic cathedral impels the upward look, and with the gradual diminishing of the spire, the physical vision must give place to an inward vision which sees the "building not made with hands."

"I see thy beauty gradually unfold. Daily and hourly more and more. Gazing I seem to see. Thought folded over thought."

The student of history, and the thoughtful visitor to any of the great Gothic buildings still to be seen in Europe and in England, cannot fail to recognize that behind the outward expression there must have been

ennobled thought. The contrast between the Gothic, and the Sumerian, the Babylonian, and the Egyptian types of architecture, are striking. The latter is massive, with slanting upward lines, which are never carried far enough to end in spires, thus preserving an impression of great solidity. The Gothic begins with strength, but as the building grows and soars, strength becomes grace, and physical grace, finding its highest limit in the spire, leaves thought suspended in the heavens.

But even the Gothic has its gaudy. Just what this means in human history and imagination it is hard to say. Many explanations have been given for this strange combination of the grotesque with the graceful, this blending of leers and lilies, saints and satyrs, paganism and purity. One is tempted to indulge in fanciful conjectures and metaphorical comparisons in an attempt to explain this quirk in human imagination. Perhaps the only explanation that could be offered with any degree of confidence is that the human mind is an inexplicable paradox, and left to itself, its highest aspirations are spoiled by ugly imaginations and contradictory purposes. Notwithstanding the inexplicable, however, these stone poems stand today in a material world as one of the noblest expressions of how well men can think.

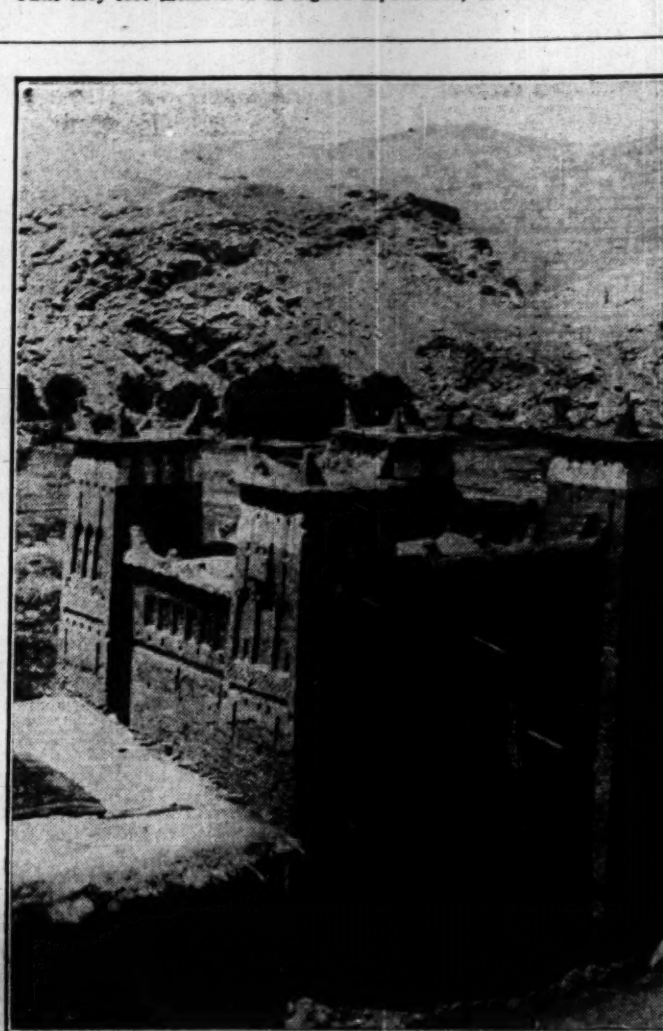
From a Gothic cathedral to a New York skyscraper may seem like a leap from the idealistic to the mechanistic. Fitness, strength and beauty are the essentials of architectural expression. In some degree each of the types mentioned for comparison gives emphasis to one of these essentials. The earliest buildings of which we have any knowledge were built, primarily, for strength; witness the Pyramids, the oldest known buildings, and the simplest form of architecture. Beauty undoubtedly was the emphasis in the Gothic, and beauty in a degree still unsurpassed and seldom equaled. Fitness may well be the characteristic of the modern American architecture typified in the skyscraper. The modern skyscraper is primarily the result of space construction. It started on a narrow island, on which live and work millions of people. The problem of how to provide accommodation on a narrow island for millions of workers resulted in utilizing space, upward. Whatever we may think about the skyscraper as an expression of thought, we cannot forget that, first of all, it arose out of an economic necessity. But this does not entirely eliminate vision and imagination. Such towering edifices were great conceptions. The first skyscrapers were as utilitarian as an igloo or a tepee, and, as such, devoid of structural beauty. But there had developed a vision or a feeling which is expressing itself in symmetry and grace, and which is etching exquisite outlines on the New York sky line.

Primarily utilitarian, these great buildings are yet straining after beauty, grace and freedom. It is too early to say in what way all this may be an expression of the thought of the age. These things have to be seen in perspective to be properly understood, but the striving after the beautiful is an indication that beauty is no longer to be sacrificed to the demands of utility or fitness. It is necessary to add a word in regard to the Renaissance influence on architecture. It ended the pure Gothic style, and either incorporated it with the older types, such as the Byzantine, the Greek and the Romanesque, or else discarded it altogether. During the Renaissance, architecture lost much of the simplicity and grandeur of the pure Gothic. Spires became domes, and again the tendency was toward latitudinalism in architecture. It was beautiful, rich and spacious. The beauty of interiors was reflected in the exteriors. The Renaissance period was, of course, one of great beauty in all the arts, but yet—the countries in which spiritual progress was most evident at that time were the countries in which the art of the Renaissance was least felt and expressed. With a return of the Greek and Roman influence, expression became more beautiful, but it remained largely materialistic. Perhaps there will arise someone who will interpret this aright. At present, it is one of the paradoxes in history which provokes much discussion, but there is no satisfactory solution has yet been found.

"Mosaic makers . . . began crude attempts at making pictures of glass thousands of years ago, for glass-making was familiar to the Egyptians as well as to the Phoenicians and Syrians. The Greeks and Romans, too, were great glass-makers. So glass-making came down through the ages. The Byzantine churches usually were lighted by a row of tiny glass windows round the base of the dome. Some of this ancient glass still remains in St. Sofia. The common way of making such windows was to cut a design in a slab of marble or plaster, and then insert pieces of colored glass. Sometimes, too, a pattern for wall decoration was worked out by sticking fragments of glass into soft stucco. So the first mosaic work began."

You may remember, perhaps, that when the Mohammedans invaded Constantinople and found how important a part the glass-makers played in decorating the churches, they set to work to make the art of the caliphs, that they might be set to work adorning their mosques. Now the Mohammedans believed it a crime to make a copy of either man or woman in a picture, a carving, or a statue. It was punishable to pay reverence to sacred figures; therefore all decorations in their churches took the form of flowers, fruit, or conventional designs. So no great mosaic pictures with figures such as these, were made. Between the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries Damascus became the center of glass-making, and there are in existence in some of the museums old Arab lamps which hung in the mosques and with inscriptions from the Koran engraved upon them. From "The Story of Glass," by SARA WARE BASSETT.

I have seen it as a pyramid, vast, wreathed in dying flame. And marvelled that the white man's tongue speaks not its Indian name. I have seen its rugged summit warm with orange-colored light. I have seen the glow upon its slopes so fading into night. I have seen its flaming deepen from its foot to glory-head. From living rose, a shaded mass to vivid, burning red. From amethyst to violet, I have seen its painting fade. The sun-forsaken base of it so sinking into shade. But the fires upon its crest burned on in muted burnished gold. Until they lost themselves in night's mysterious, caverned hold.



Animer Kaspah in the Atlas Mountains.

Spring Lanterns

Sails of light are standing in the dark sky, fairy sails hoisted when the first stars come. Across their jeweled cloths of light gold, bands of orange and green tremble and flash daintily from side to side and from one high corner to the other and down, magic colors moving uneasily in a far-off wind. Junk sails on an enchanted fleet they seem, passing silently against the star-peopled heavens, moving over the dark fields on some unseen canal. In a gentler wind they look like jeweled bracelets opened and spread up and down on the sky, each stirring a little.

When you come nearer, for they beckon irresistibly across the still fields, you see that there are spaces in the sails, ragged holes where the dark sky shows through and the magic fires seem more loosely linked together. And after a few more moments of walking single file between plots of little Chinese cabbages growing in the darkness, a long slope of black roof begins imperceptibly to conceal their happy treacherous laughter and the clash of cymbals and the rhythmic beating and throb of tom-toms. And then suddenly you turn a corner and there at a short distance is a pole taller than any mast and sheathed with lanterns as a magic stalk with berries.

Hundreds and hundreds there are, of moving red and green jewels trembling and swaying, the lowest round higher than one can reach. Between the lanterns and the pole itself are thin dry stems seemingly entangled, but actually they are hundreds of six-pointed bamboo frames, from whose ends other lanterns hang, looking more than ever like translucent berries, each oval having a black spot at the bottom and a flickering glow of light somewhere in it like the light on some clear and tiny autumn fruit. These frames are connected so that toward night the lanterns are pulled, they rise one after the other from their pile around the mast foot, and the whole lovely thing mounts up to greet the stars as they come gently out into the soft spring sky.

Little groups of villagers stand around the court chatting, watching the pole and its swaying lanterns, and listening to the tom-toms throbbing within the temple. Beyond a low square doorway is filled with lights, where rows and rows of flames are burning before a high-shrined god. Now and then a shadow enters from the quiet darkness outside, cutting an irregular hole in the gold-bordered wall until it falls kow-towing before the altar. Having risen, it goes off to one side, returning with two red tapers plumed with flame, and three or four incense sticks which it adds to those already there and then steps quietly out again into the night. In the shadows beyond the radius of the lanterns small little yellow, orange or red incense burners with a candle inside, made of paper stretched over a geometrical combination of bamboo circles, pass to and fro bumping gayly in the wake of pudgy pigtailed babies and frisky small boys.

High above the black roofs these magic stalks thick-set with hundreds of red and green and yellow jewels tremble and sway. Higher and higher mounting into the sky and shining and twinkling for miles over the star-watched countryside. Fourteen nights ago Chinese New Year these joyous standards of spring are raised in the temple courtyards, and during the three or four nights that they are in the sky, those enchanted sails of light pause for a few hours against the star-illumined heavens.

Morocco's Berber Castles

THE Berbers, who were in Morocco before history was written, and have held the Atlas Mountains against all invaders from the plains, have a distinctive style of architecture that owes nothing to outside influences, Arab or Roman. Here and there throughout the Atlas chain one sees their castles or Kaspahs, where the Berber Kaid (chief) lives, mounting guard over the dedies.

These decorative fortress-houses are built mostly of reddish clay mixed with rough stones, and though the material is not durable, any part can easily be rebuilt. About once in every generation the crumbling walls are restored and the surface decoration renewed, but always in the same way and with the same designs, so that the art of hundreds of years ago is being constantly renewed and perpetuated. Since time immemorial the way of living for the Berbers has known no great changes, for the Atlas has been impregnable and even Marrakesh was practically unknown to travelers until some fifty years ago. Now that the French have made roads to Marrakesh and beyond, it is easy to visit many of these feudal castles; and if one is fortunate enough to have an introduction to the Kaid, he cannot fail to remark the hospitality which is one of the noblest traditions of a grand old race.

The massive foursquare exterior of a Kaspah gives little hint of the delightful home that lies within. The outside is in keeping with the wild uninhabited appearance of the Atlas range; but if you go through the thick walls of the outer courts under low gateways with dark furniture built thus for defense, you suddenly find yourself in a sunny patio with sunken beds and shining tiled pathways leading to a central well or fountain, all beautifully clean and well kept. Clay flowers, orange trees and cypresses all this bright little garden, full of scent and warmth in the shelter of the high battlemented walls.

In this restful seclusion lives the Kaid and his family, their rooms all opening onto the patio, and very happy they seem; for there is nearly always music to be heard in these quiet homes where living is leisurely and there is plenty of time to sing or play upon the gimbri, little haunting tunes that seem never to begin or end. When, rarely, visitors break in on their isolated lives, they show a hospitality full of natural refinement and Old World courtesy. This artistic home life combined with the stern grandeur of their surroundings is manifestly reflected in the architecture of their Kaspahs, as the strong, graceful outlines and the careful finish of the typical one seen in the picture so attractively show.

A Correction

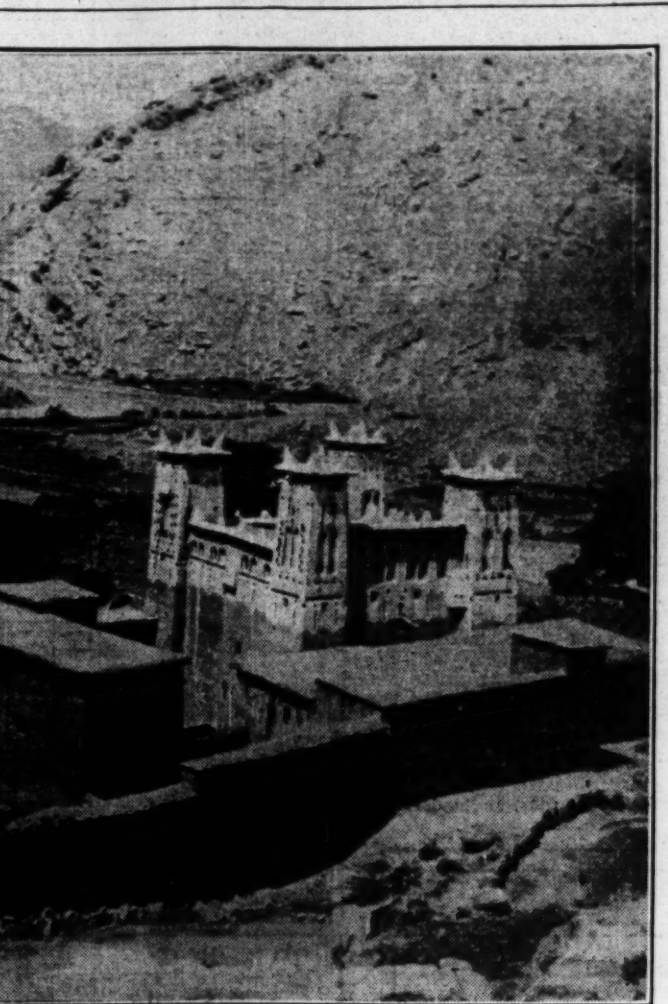
The Christian Science Monitor regrets that through a misunderstanding, the woodcut "After Rain," by Miss Marjorie Firth was reproduced on this page May 13 without permission having been obtained of the copyright holder. The woodcut belongs to the Acollon Company, Ltd., 135 New Bond Street, London, W. 1, who have the copyright.—Editor The Home Forum.

Moods of Mount Rainier

(Tacoma)

I have seen it wear a diamond crown when risen suns grew bright, I have seen it glorify the world in blackness of the night. When all its stately summit seemed to float in vapor cloud, Draped in a half-revealing mist of limpid, wind-torn shroud. I have seen it when it looked to rise above its wooded base. Unanchored, it appeared to drift in silver, starlit space. O, mighty, reigning monarch, O, splendor of the west, Against the dome of heaven, your regal head you rest. O, king of the Olympians, of changing mood and hue, Through centuries lost, through time regained, your grandeur you renew.

EMILY PATTERSON SPEAR.



Effacer les Fausses Images Mentales

PENDANT la nuit, il était tombé beaucoup de neige, et le matin la terre était revêtue d'un manteau d'une blancheur immaculée. Le paysage était superbe; partout le contour de la terre, qui, avant la tombée de la neige, avait semblé nue, dépourvue du charme de l'été à cause des rafales de l'hiver, reposait dans des ondulations douces et gracieuses. Pour le spectateur la neige avait l'aspect d'une légère couverture qui faisait oublier les lignes claires, embellissait la terre et la protégeait.

Les mortels cherchent sans cesse quelque moyen de faire disparaître les expériences désagréables. Les âmes s'écroulent par suite des conséquences et des déceptions de la vie de chaque jour, un grand nombre d'entre eux cherchent de tous côtés un moyen de fermer la porte aux sombres images qu'ils voient autour d'eux: images du péché, de la maladie, de la souffrance, de la peine. On pourra ressentir un ardent désir d'être dans quelque autre lieu, de changer d'occupations, d'avoir de nouveaux amis, et penser qu'on trouvera ainsi le bonheur. Alors on commencera à chercher. On trouvera peut-être un peu de bonheur, mais on ne trouvera pas la paix. On cherchera de nouveaux amis, et la vie semblera peut-être plus riante, jusqu'à ce que la nouveauté en ait disparu. Mais les charmantes images ne sont pas encore effacées, l'existence mortelle paraît toujours être une énigme, et les problèmes journaliers semblent difficiles à résoudre. Grâce à son doux ministère guérisseur de l'Amour, la Science Chrétienne efface les contours durs que sont le sens matériel, la malveillance, l'égoïsme, l'agitation, la jalousie, l'envie. C'est effacer les prétentions au péché, de la maladie, de la peine; et de même que la neige efface la blanche couverture sur le paysage, et protège les arbres, les buissons et l'herbe contre les rigueurs de l'hiver, de même la Science Chrétienne répand son affectueuse influence, réjouit le cœur des hommes et les protège avec bienveillance à mesure qu'ils comprennent la vérité qu'elle révèle et qu'ils la mettent en pratique.

La Science Chrétienne enseigne que seul ce qui est bon est vrai; qu'un sens matériel de vie en dehors de Dieu n'est qu'une contrefaçon de la Vie réelle, qui est Dieu. Comprendre cette vérité, c'est être libre de conformer notre vie à l'enseignement et à l'exemple du maître chrétien, Christ-Jésus, qui dit: "Aimez vos ennemis, faites du bien à ceux qui vous haïssent, bénissez ceux qui vous maudissent, priez pour ceux qui vous outragent." "Et priez pour ceux qui vous persécutent."

Lorsque celui qui cherche un moyen meilleur, plus heureux, plus harmonieux de vivre, se tourne vers la Science Chrétienne, il trouve que la beauté, la grandeur, la douceur et la simplicité de son ministère effacent graduellement les erreurs de la croyance mortelle. Alors la solution des problèmes journaliers commence à sembler moins difficile; car la Science Chrétienne révèle le Principe divin, dont la compréhension élève tout sens de confusion qui peut se présenter. La Science Chrétienne est la religion d'Amour. Elle

Obliterating False Mental Pictures

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DURING the night a heavy fall of snow had come, and in the morning the earth was clothed in a mantle of spotless white. The landscape was superb; everywhere the contour of the earth, which before the snowfall was a half-revealing mist of limpid, wind-torn shroud, was clothed in a half-revealing mist of limpid, wind-torn shroud. I have seen it when it looked to rise above its wooded base. Unanchored, it appeared to drift in silver, starlit space. O, mighty, reigning monarch, O, splendor of the west, Against the dome of heaven, your regal head you rest. O, king of the Olympians, of changing mood and hue, Through centuries lost, through time regained, your grandeur you renew.

Mortals are constantly searching for some way to obliterate unpleasant experiences. Weary and heart-sick because of the inconsistencies and disappointments of everyday life, many seek far and wide for a way to shut out the gloomy pictures they see all about them, pictures of sin, sickness, suffering, sorrow. One may long to be in some other location, to have different work to do, to have new friends, thinking that thereby happiness would be found. And so the search begins. Pleasant surroundings may be found, more congenial work commenced, new friends sought; and life may look brighter until the newness wears off. But the gloomy pictures have not yet faded away; mortal existence still seems a puzzle; and daily problems seem difficult of solution.

Through its gentle healing ministry of love Christian Science is obliterating the sharp outlines of material sense, of unkindness, selfishness, restlessness, jealousy, envy. It is blotting out the claims of sin, sickness, sorrow; and even as the snow spreads its white blanket over the landscape, protecting the trees, shrubs, and grass from the rigors of winter, so Christian Science extends its loving influence, cheering the hearts of men and graciously protecting them as they understand and live the truth it reveals.

Christian Science teaches that only the good is true; that a material sense of life apart from God is only a counterfeit of real life, which is God. Understanding this truth enables us to fashion our lives after the teaching and example of the master Christian, Christ Jesus, who said, "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you,

do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you."

When the seeker for a better, happier, more harmonious way of living turns to Christian Science, he finds that by degrees the beauty, grandeur, gentleness, and simplicity of its ministrations erase the errors of mortal belief. Then daily problems begin to seem less difficult of solution; for Christian Science reveals divine Principle, the understanding of which clears up any sense of confusion which may appear. Christian Science is the religion of Love. It insists that God never made anything which is not good; that He knows naught of so-called mortal existence. How, then, can that which is not good, which is unlovely, be accounted true? It cannot. Only the good is true.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, suffered from the effects of an accident, pronounced by her physician to be fatal, until the spiritual truth contained in the Bible dawned upon her consciousness, and so completely wiped out the false pictures of suffering that she was healed. And, later, in order to give her discovery to a needy world,—her discovery that only the good is true because God is infinite good,—she wrote the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." On page 107 of this book she states, "In the year 1866, I discovered the Christ Science or divine laws of Life, Truth, and Love, and named my discovery Christian Science." And in the same book she says (p. 296): "The knowledge obtained from the corporeal senses leads to sin and death. When the evidence of Spirit and matter, Truth and error, seems to commingle, it rests upon foundations which time is wearing away. Mortal mind judges by the testimony of the material senses, until Science obliterated this false testimony. An improved belief is one step out of error, and aids in taking the next step and in understanding the situation in Christian Science."

Christian Science—or the "divine laws of Life, Truth, and Love"—brings peace, happiness, and satisfaction to the seeker for Truth. No longer do mortals need to wander from place to place seeking different environments, or looking for new friends, in the quest for health or happiness. It is the kingdom of God for which they are seeking; and, as Jesus said, "the kingdom of God is within you."

Christian Science comes to the seeker and gently wipes out the false beliefs of mortal sense, replacing them with harmony, contentment, health, and happiness,—the kingdom of God, good.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

The Grand Duke's Musicale

One day Davidoff, then director of the Conservatoire, suggested that we visit the Grand Duke Constantin on the occasion of his little Friday matinee musicale, and Henri Wieniawski, who was passing through St. Petersburg at the time, made one of our party. The Grand Duke, seeing us enter, rose from his seat and welcomed us smilingly and with outstretched hand. Davidoff presented Sarasate, who, always very reserved and cold with strangers, smiled slightly at the avalanche of compliments with which the Grand Duke overwhelmed him. After the latter had introduced him to Napravnik, who was the organist at these matinees, and to the other musicians present, Sarasate exchanged a few cordial words with Wieniawski, whom he greatly admired, and took a seat. The Grand Duke picked up his cello once more, and the music was resumed. During one of the intermissions . . . I noticed that the Grand Duke had taken Davidoff aside and seemed to be asking something of him. Davidoff, always gentle and obliging, nodded several times in assent, and after a few more numbers had been played, stepped up to Sarasate, who was engaged in a desultory conversation and, very red in the face, as if his acquiescence were to form a little surprise for the Grand Duke, which the latter then accepted with the best of grace. When the secretary, Mr. Goldschmidt, returned with the precious Stradivarius and a package of music under his arm, Sarasate played a few of the pieces of his repertoire with that ease and tonal charm which were peculiar to him, standing like a marble statue, his entire vitality seemingly concentrated in his eyes, often lowered to his fingers, which moved with astonishing dexterity.

We were still under the impression produced by this music when the Grand Duke, full of enthusiasm, approached Sarasate, thanking him and shaking his hand with the cordiality and good will which never abandoned him. . . . The Grand Duke, like a father desirous of displaying the merit of a gifted son to the famous Spanish artist, was begging Wieniawski to play a few pieces, too. Wieniawski, like all of us, was somewhat surprised, yet did not dare refuse, since a request coming from a Grand Duke amounted to an order to any loyal subject of the Czar. He did say that he had neither violin nor music with him, but the Grand Duke replied:

"You can use Sarasate's violin, and some one can make shift to accompany you."

Since I knew Wieniawski's entire repertoire by heart I offered to accompany him on the piano, and he played his "Légende" and his "Polonaise." In spite of the fact that Sarasate's violin did not suit him, Wieniawski played with all his customary fire and ardor, and the first to embrace him and felicitate him was he who had finished was Sarasate, followed by the Grand Duke and the rest of us. From "My Long Life in Music," by LUDWIG BRAUN.

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Household Arts and Crafts

Desk and Set-Back Bookshelves

BUILT along the sharp-angled, set-back lines of modern skyscraper architecture, this combination desk and bookshelves is graceful and picturesque. The widest portion of the shelves rises in three set-backs to the "tower." The tower rises to a height of 44 1/2 inches, making the total height of the set 74 1/2 inches. The desk is 34 inches high, 38 inches wide and 26 inches deep.

Materials for the Desk

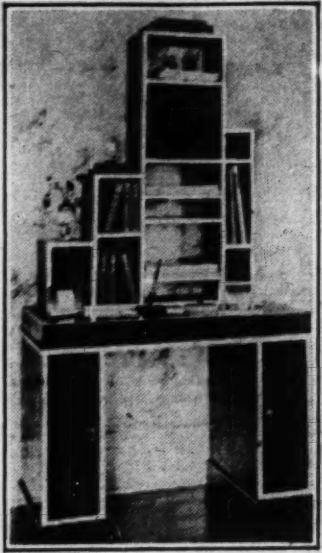
Gunwood or a good quality of white pine stock is needed. The lumber dealer will supply such pieces as will reduce to the best advantage. If he is permitted to examine the accompanying working drawings. It is wise to use several narrow boards for the desk top, rather than one wide one, since they are less likely to warp. In addition to the wood, provide a few 6- and 8-penny nails, a can of liquid glue, plenty of No. 1/2 sandpaper, two ornamental door fasteners and four suitable door hinges.

Directions

Step 1: Reduce the stock to size with saw and plane; sandpaper smoothly, remove all dust and soil and make sure that the surfaces are perfectly dry.

Step 2: Assemble the sides and insert the shelves as illustrated; make all joints by brushing a thin coat of glue to both surfaces and permit it to dry almost completely so that it will penetrate the wood fibers; apply a second thin coat and let this dry only until it "threads" when touched with the finger. Now

rub the joint surfaces together, work them to their permanent positions and clamp the parts together, screwing up the clamps only tight enough



This Desk Expresses the Modern Temper in Furniture, Which is Distinctly Architectural. It Will Not, However, Produce Any Conflict of Feeling if Combined With Pieces in the Old Manner.

to hold the work in position: if clamped too tightly the wood might be bruised and too much of the glue squeezed out of the joints.

Step 3: Attach fasteners to doors; fit the doors in place and hang each with two hinges.

Step 4: The top or writing desk section is made entirely separately before being attached to the sides. Join as shown in the working drawing.

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Remarkable Tests

To discover the facts in this mat-

ter, a test was conducted recently in

a commercial laundry. A number of

new collars were marked, laundered

and finished as usual. The laundering

process was repeated, without having

the collars worn, until they showed

signs of cracking at the folds. These

collars gave a length of use of about

35 washings without wear. Collars

that were laundered in exactly the

same way, but were worn between

the days when clothes had to have

the washboard, for certainly they do

not receive such wearing treatment in

modern washing machines, either in

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Remarkable Tests

THE EDUCATIONAL

Business of College in Finding Positions for All Graduates

By CLARENCE E. CLEWELL

Professor of Electrical Engineering, Director of the University Placement Service and Editor of the University Placement Review at the University of Pennsylvania.

A RECENT bulletin of the United States Department of the Interior indicates that about 900,000 students are in attendance at more than 1000 institutions of higher learning in this country, and that in slightly more than 600 of these institutions approximately 200,000 students are earning the stupendous sum of over \$32,000,000 during term time toward their college expenses. It is not unreasonable to conclude that large numbers of these students look forward to taking their places as wage earners in the business and industrial world after graduation, and it is thus a matter of extremely great concern to them how the step from college into business is to be taken.

In contrast to the student point of view, is that of business and industry. Firms of every description and almost without number, seek interviews each year with seniors in colleges and universities with a view to taking some of these men and women into their organizations after graduation. In fact, many prominent concerns recruit that portion of their ranks for the development of administrative and executive officers solely with college graduates. It is a fairly well-established fact in modern industry that college training is a practical qualification for those who aspire to positions of importance, and it follows in such cases that college training constitutes a definite advantage—not always as much of an advantage as the popular mind thinks it is—but nevertheless an advantage.

A Proper Function of College Because of the marked increase in the tendency to view higher education as a vocational asset following graduation, and also because of the higher appreciation for college training on the part of business and industry, colleges and universities throughout the country have, in recent years, come to view the transition from college into professional life as a problem which calls for a definite place in the administration of the institution. The need for such placement service is also accentuated by the increasing difficulty faced by the student in his selection of his vocation due to the ramifications of business and also to the rapidly changing structure of industry. The development of personnel and placement work in the various colleges and universities of America has not followed the same course as in institutions, but the general trend in most cases has much in common. For this reason, a few references to the actual work at the University of Pennsylvania will serve to illustrate certain important and fundamental factors involved.

The first and probably the most important aspect of the problem is in the personnel and vocational guidance work, while the student is in his undergraduate years. Not nearly all students who enter the modern university have a definite idea of the career they are to follow, and various ways are open for assisting in this important choice. Lectures are given by those who are equipped to set before the student the things which one should know in given vocations; the academic advisers occupy a strategic position in their close contact with the student; and authoritative books of a vocational trend are made available in the main library and in departmental reading rooms.

When the time arrives for the interviews between seniors and employers, the representative of a firm has an opportunity to set before the senior the nature of the given firm and to determine the probable fitness of the man for its needs. He can also examine the scholastic and extra-curricular record of the man throughout his college course, and can consult with those of the faculty who are best fitted to express an opinion on the man's characteristics from first-hand contact in classroom and laboratory. This obviously entails a task of large proportions in the great universities, and in our case, the university department which

directs reflects the standards of the university and the types of the men and women which it trains. This makes it important to minimize the "mere employment service" side of such a department and to work consistently toward an effort to win the confidence of the highest types of available graduates in the matter of registration in this department of the university.

The magnitude of this problem on a nationwide scale can be gathered from the fact that with about 900,000 students in American colleges at the present time, the number of graduates each year represents a formidable total, and the importance of correct placement at the time of graduation is not only of great significance



Two of the "Workers" in the Senn High School Dramatic Class, Chicago.

to the firms who employ these men and women, but exceedingly important to the graduates themselves. A good start in a career immediately after graduation contributes greatly to continuing success, and conversely, if a graduate starts into work for which he is ill suited, it may require years to overcome this misfortune.

By the time June arrives, practically all interviews between seniors and the firms are consummated, and immediately after commencement, the recent graduates, and especially those who were not successful in securing appointments beforehand, have the privilege of participating in the graduate division of the University Placement Service. The active files of this division usually contain the names of three to four thousand graduates of various ages and in practically all of the professions. Very few people realize the widespread demand for college graduates with one or more years of experience, and in these university offices, such calls are received and handled on a year-round basis. During the past fiscal year over 4000 calls of this kind for students, seniors and graduates reached the University of Pennsylvania from every state in the Union except seven and from seven foreign countries.

It will be obvious that the university is much interested, when considering these calls, to be in a position to recommend highly qualified candidates. The quality of these candidates

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Work That Brings a 'Natural' Upward Swing in Their Studies

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Chicago

THE first accredited dramatic class in the schools of Chicago is at Nicholas Senn High School. By such self-explanatory titles as the "players" and the "workers" are the two sections of this class divided into active groups. The "players," as their name indicates, take all the roles in the plays and pageants presented as part of their

proper manner in which to construct a realistic treasure chest.

Suppose that it is costumes. Several members of the class who have been designing costumes now present their sketches. When a selection has been made, a small group is appointed to visit the department stores for samples and prices of materials. The boys engaged in building properties now leave for the shops, a second group go into the school auditorium to study lighting effects, the seamstresses get busy with their costume and the busboys heads begin to plan their ticket-selling campaign.

With the class dispersing in all directions it is necessary to keep a record of their comings and goings. For this purpose a record book is chosen for the day and he or she keeps an account of just where each member of the class can be located. Another member of the class takes charge of the "script," a book resembling in size a large dictionary and into which goes every conceivable item in connection with the play.

This volume starts out very thin but in a short time it begins to assume more ample proportions. Into it go all the designs for costumes, suggested settings clipped from magazines, finished designs for these settings, the results of all research work and the cost of every item in connection with the problem, even to the purchase of a paper of pins.

Pupils in this class are allowed to pursue their own bent as to the nature of the work they choose to do. Allowing each to do the task for which he seems best fitted enlarges the scope of the class and makes it possible for a larger number to take advantage of such instruction than would be possible if they were confined to those few students talented in the art of design.

The pupil who likes research work but who may not be able to put his ideas into a presentable sketch, can find use for his talent in the vast amount of study necessary for the proper producing of period plays. The boy handy with tools has ample opportunity to build stage settings while the amateur electrician naturally drifts to experimenting with lighting effects. The clever artist designs costumes to have them put into more substantial form by the boy and girl adept with needle and thread.

It is noticeable that the pupils' grades in his other school subjects begin to go up once he has joined the "workers." When asked if he attributed this to a fear of being dropped from a desirable subject, the teacher of the class replied that she

did not believe this to be the reason. "No!" she said, "I believe the impetus received in doing something for their school tends to bring them into closer contact with the school. It draws them away from the hundred and one outside interests many of which are undesirable, that are constantly pulling at the high school student in the big city. The result of this impetus is a natural upward swing in all their studies."

The "workers" are called upon from all parts of Chicago to assist various civic organizations with pageants and plays. Their most recent problem was a six-part pageant tracing the development and achievements of the Chicago Woman's Club which was presented at the opening of the club's new building.

Other Chicago high schools have just recently begun to take up similar dramatic activity along the line laid down by the Senn class whose problems the past four years have been in the nature of experiments to test the value of combining English, design and dramatic art into a workable school project.

We should use fresh, clean newspapers and magazines in our classroom work, letting each pupil be in turn to unfold and explore the contents of his own text. The newspaper and the magazine are preferably studied together or closely consecutive in alternate weeks or quarters, and they should be taught chiefly by the laboratory method. From "In the Service of Youth," by John B. O'Dwyer.

They Want to Be Big

NOT long ago I overheard conversation between some primary school children while on their way to school. I was impressed with the frequency of this sentence, "Say, I'm not a kindergarten kid." I wondered if this be not another lesson that we get from listening-in on the children—the desire to be big. No child wants to be called little, or inactive, or weak. He wants above all else in the world to be strong, to be vigorous, to be big.

The parent or teacher who talks down to the child is sure to have a harder struggle than the parent or teacher who speaks from the same level. The children do not care to be patronized by a solicitous adult. They wish to play an active part in the game as a partner, a co-worker, as an active agent. There is nothing that is too hard for them; there is nothing they won't attempt, if we go at it right. Encouragement and expectancy on the part of the adult will bring forth overwhelming results from the children.

The story teller, and writer too, must not make the mistake of talking down or writing down to the children. For too many years our stories and poems have been written about children, not for them. Those authors who have reached the hearts of the children through really living with them in their own childhood

world, with all adult fences knocked down, are on the "biggest sellers" list for boys and girls at the public libraries.

"We're not kids!" How frequently we hear this expression after some instructor or visiting lecturer has held assembly with the high school group. With all good intention to say the right thing, the speaker failed to carry it across to the group because he or she talked down instead of bringing them up. It is the lifting up, the expecting, the challenging that brings us the best results from the children.

Let us all remember that they want to be big, that they crave responsibility, that they want to accept their share of duties. And let us give them the chance. The child is not small either in his attitude, manner or way of living. He is big and wants to be so treated.

F. P. T.

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EDITOR DENIES INTEREST IN POWER TRUST

Says Report Started Under Senatorial Privilege Did Irreparable Harm

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—In a 27-page statement prepared for presentation before the Federal Trade Commission, Ira C. Copley, former Representative and owner of 23 newspapers in Illinois and California, declared that "rumors quoted under senatorial privilege" that he had used his papers to further his utility interests have done damage that never can be repaired.

Edgar McCulloch, commissioner in charge of the power investigation, denied Mr. Copley's request to read his statement or to put it in the official record, telling him that the hearing was not to be used as a "forum for any debate in the Senate. He allowed the witness, who appeared at his own request, to testify only on matters which previous testimony had touched.

Mr. Copley, in his statement, asserted that if George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, would repeat on the street the things he said in the "privileged chamber of the Senate," he would promptly bring him before a court of justice.

"I am not impugning the motives of Senator Norris, nor am I charging that he is not actuated by the highest motives," he continued. "There may be some general basis for his claim that there is a so-called power trust. Of this I know absolutely nothing and could possibly know nothing, for the reason that I have not been in accord with and I am not acquainted with any man or men who are interested in the power business in a large way, with the exception of Mr. Insull, and I have shown that there has been absolutely no connection of any nature between him and me."

The charges read into the Congressional Record by Senator Norris, which Mr. Copley declared were started by a competing newspaper, alleged that he used his papers "to nurse along the people and keep them contented while Mr. Copley became immensely wealthy by collecting exorbitant rates for utility service. Branding this an absolute lie, the witness told the commission that the columns of his newspapers have always been and are now open for any criticism, either of the utility company or of himself.

Electric rates of the Western United Gas and Electric Company and its parent company, the Western United Corporation, in which Mr. Copley owned stock were "as low as anywhere in the State of Illinois," he asserted.

Denying that he transferred his utility properties to the Samuel Insull group, Mr. Copley said that

Mr. Insull did not own a share of stock until two years after he sold control in January, 1926. Mr. Copley resigned when he heard that Mr. Insull had purchased the company. While controlling the power companies, Mr. Copley owned the Aurora Beacon News, the Elgin Courier News, and the Joliet Herald News, published by the Copley Press.

Since the sale of his utility interests, he said, he has purchased 29 newspapers, among them the Illinois State Journal, San Diego Union and Tribune, and 15 Kellogg papers around Los Angeles, Calif. His California papers, he said, strongly favored the building of Boulder Dam, with or without power. None of his papers has opposed government ownership of utilities with his consent, he said, explaining that when the power companies were right, the papers were for them, and when they were wrong, were against them.

Spokane Learns How New Economy Aids Prosperity

Dr. Foster Overturns Set Ideas of Business Men With His Doctrines

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SPOKANE, Wash.—An awakening interest in the new "doctrine" of economics propounded by Dr. William Trufant Foster, former president of Reed College, a nationally known author-economist and a director of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, has been manifested here by members of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, who invited him to speak at a recent weekly business luncheon.

Dr. Foster's version of the new "economics of hope" was radiocast by the Chamber of Commerce. He was the guest later of B. H. Kizer, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and a group of Spokane business men, who wished to hear a more detailed explanation of his plan. Dr. Foster was accompanied by Dr. E. O. Holland, president of Washington State College, where he had just delivered the commencement address.

"Dr. Foster overturned the preconceived and 'set' ideas of many of us," explained one business man after the luncheon. "We have been too prone to try to do today what we should have done yesterday—that is, build for tomorrow." This same business man paid a tribute to Seattle in its support of Dr. Foster's economic doctrine of "By preparing for tomorrow we can be prosperous today."

"The tariff problem," said Dr. Foster, "will never be solved until we recognize the fact that we must enable consumers to buy all we produce plus all we import. We cannot settle economic problems by raising rates, and we cannot solve surplus production by dumping it on some other country."

Quiet Tea Garden on White House Grounds



Just West of the Rear Portico of the Executive Mansion is This Secluded Spot in the Shade of Immense Magnolia Trees. Mrs. Hoover Has Directed the Placing of Flagstone Flooring and Outdoor Furniture Here, and Plans to Use This Attractive Nook on Pleasant Afternoons as a Place in Which to Work on Her Correspondence or Chat With Friends.

Living Quarters of White House Where Family May Be 'Just Folks'

Sections of President's Mansion Never Seen by Tourists Reveal Intimate Glimpses Into Home Life of Hoovers and Their Predecessors

By CORA RIGBY

Washington
THE President's House, they formerly called the mansion at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, now officially named the White House, as a matter of fact, only a portion of it can be properly called the home of the President. The main floor belongs to the public. In the last few years, since Warren G. Harding became President, it has been peculiarly appropriated by visitors to the national capital. The East Room, the Red, Green and Blue Rooms are widely familiar, but few ascend the broad stairs that lead to the living apartments of the President and his family. Only invited guests and the White House entourage know this part of the mansion.

That is one reason why the spectacle is so greatly enjoyed at the formal receptions when the President and members of the Cabinet, with their wives, preceded by uniformed aides, descend on their way to the Blue Room to the strains of "Hall to the Chief," the iron gates swinging wide open. Then later, the reception ended, the rest of the pageant—the official family ascending to the mysterious upper regions, the gates swung shut to symbolize the bar against intrusion.

Mrs. Harding and Mrs. Coolidge occasionally served tea to intimate friends in their private rooms and of course those who are guests in the White House see something of this part of the house. The Coolidges had comparatively few overnight guests. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stearns of Boston were exceptions, their suite being ready for them at all times. In contrast the Hoovers are never without visitors. The inauguration brought together the immediate family and a number of close relatives of both Mr. and Mrs. Hoover. Some of those connected with them by ties of relationship are almost always at the White House. In addition, friends of whom they have a host, are freely welcomed and politicians and public men, old-time associates, classmates, men with a message, men whose services the President desires to avail himself of, are recipients of the easy hospitality characteristic of the Hoovers in the homes they have had in various quarters of the globe. They hold fast to the friendships they have made in their interesting progress through life. In so far as possible, no obligations are not permitted to affect their

Mr. Hoover is known for his capacity for work. Mrs. Hoover is equally adequate to the performance of her share of duties. On one day recently she received a delegation at the White House, went to the dedication of a building, was hostess to a large party at luncheon, a larger musicale in the afternoon, a dinner in the evening and probably did other things

not on the schedule. On another day Mrs. Hoover sat on a chilly day through the first baseball game of the season—eating peanuts, it was reported—entertained at dinner and went to the opera in the evening. Other details of the day were not given out.

At a reception given for her at the Women's University Club, of which she has long been a member, Mrs. Hoover shook hands with more than 100 women. Someone sympathized with her on the ordeal. She waved it aside, saying, with a smile, "Oh, this is nothing." She goes out when she feels so inclined, to a concert, an art exhibition or anything that attracts her, attended only by one of her secretaries if it is a day-time and informal affair. Secret service men are little in evidence.

She invites little groups of people to the White House. She receives special delegations. She would like to garden and with her eyes sees what changes she could make if gardening came within her schedule. When she feels like it she drives her own automobile—a great innovation. Without warning she takes a few women friends or a secretary and goes to Richmond or into the country. Mrs. Hoover does not like a curb, even the silver one of high position. She is gracious in a drawing room but she is happy on a picnic. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hoover are outdoor people. They like to camp where no human habitation is in sight, a difficult thing for them to do now, yet they plan for Saturdays by pleasant streams in the wooded hills of Maryland and Virginia where officialdom is forgotten. It was this sort of holiday, where they could take their hampers, their tackle and their outing trappings, that the President and Mrs. Hoover chose in preference to sailing on the river in a luxurious yacht or even to a regular "summer White House," which Mr. Coolidge had favored.

Enlarged and Strengthened
As to the White House itself, it is well for the manner of living adopted by the Hoovers that this edifice has been duly enlarged. As far back as in the Administration of President Grant there had been sagging in the upper regions of the mansion, due to overcrowding with papers and other papers in the upper story; but one makeshift after another was resorted to and nothing of any account was done until the Roosevelt became tenants. Their cry was for more room. There were only five bedrooms available for their large and vigorous family and inasmuch as more living space was required, it was decided to do a thorough job and make the White House what its purpose demanded that it should be.

McKim, Mead & White undertook the task of designing the alterations, which included a building for the executive offices, with a connecting corridor and rooms, and the corresponding wing on the east side provided for cloak rooms. Changes in the interior were made also. The lobby was enlarged and also a new known as the state dining room was arranged. The Roosevelt got more bedrooms and baths.

Two years ago it was discovered that the beams were sagging and that there was considerable deterioration at the ends. Steel beams were substituted for the huge wooden ones and by this substitution space was gained to give greater height to the third story, where 14 additional bedrooms, adequate baths and storage were built; rather flat, inconspicuous dormer windows were put in to furnish light and air. An old tank which had formerly been used for the storage of water obtained from a spring in Franklin Park for domestic purposes was removed.

The rooms occupied by the President and his family face the south, looking out over the gardens, lawn, the Ellipse, to the Washington Monument and the Potomac River. (The White House grounds, by the way, originally bordered the river.) The President has an office-sitting room and a study. The study is on the north side of the house, facing Pennsylvania Avenue. In almost all of the bedrooms there are good pieces of old furniture or reproductions. The Lincoln bureau affair, is probably the best known piece of furniture on this floor.

Too Much for Will Rogers
Will Rogers tells an amusing story about the time that he was invited by President Coolidge to spend the night at the White House and was ushered into the room where that huge and venerable piece of furniture stands in impressive majesty. The humorist was overcome at the thought of spending the night in that great and humble couch, and reposed on it in peace.

On the ground floor one enters by the main door, a colored man in livery taking the caller's card. L. H. Hoover, in no way related to the President, has a small room at the right of the entrance from which he observes all who enter or depart. He

came to the house years ago as an electrician and is now major domo. He knows the duties and privileges of everyone in the White House and the rights or lack of them of those who enter. He is genial but firm.

Mrs. Hoover has three secretaries who act as buffers between her and the too persistent world that would press attentions or requests upon her. Miss Mary Randolph was there during the greater part of the Coolidge Administration and is well versed in official etiquette. Miss Ruth Fessler is a graduate of Stanford University and accompanied Mrs. Hoover on the South American trip. The other secretary, Miss Mildred Hall, was with Mrs. Hoover in Florida.

Byways and Other Matters
There is a smaller dining room on the ground floor, north of the state dining room. There is only one elevator in the White House.

The exhibit of White House china, of various administrations, is in the basement. On this same floor are the offices where files are kept of those eligible for various grades of invitations, their addresses and similar data pertaining to the White House social régime. Invitations, by the way, have the name of the recipient written in beautiful script resembling the engraved portions of the invitation. They are always of heavy white paper or cardboard, with the crest in gold.

Flowers are used in abundance in all the rooms of the White House and in the offices. Formerly the greenhouses were in the White House grounds but are now near the Bureau of Engineering and Printing.

The President passes by a covered way from the White House to his office. The office building is now being enlarged by excavating the basement which will furnish much needed storage and other rooms. In this building there are, in addition to the President's office, the Cabinet room, rooms for his secretaries, George Akerson, Lawrence Richey, Walter Newton and Francis Strother. Then there are Rudolf Forster, executive secretary, to whom other secretaries and everyone else turns for advice, Patrick McKenna, who keeps the list of handshakes, moving, various clerks, secret service men, special policemen and others who make up the White House office staff.

Chinese to Make 'Friendship Tour' of United States

Industrial Centers to Be Visited by 200 Business Men of Celestial Empire

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A party of 200 Chinese business men will leave Shanghai soon on a "friendship tour" of the United States, the Northern Pacific Railway has just announced. The trip will include visits to many of the outstanding business and industrial centers of the United States. The primary purpose of the journey, according to E. E. Nelson, passenger traffic manager of the railroad, is to impress upon the Chinese the benefits of social and commercial relations with the United States and to focus upon the attention of the visitors the friendly and sincere interest which this country manifests in the welfare of China.

"China of today is in its infancy from the standpoint of modern development," the Shanghai representative of the Northern Pacific stated in reporting the forthcoming tour, "and any manufacturer will have an opportunity to meet these people with a view to forming contacts which may lead to valuable business connections."

ANTARCTIC TOUR TO START AUG. 1

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Discovery, under the command of Capt. J. K. Davis, will leave London Aug. 1 on the first stage of its expedition to the antarctic. The vessel is expected to reach Cape Town about the end of October, when Sir Douglas Mawson will join the ship as leader of the expedition.

From Cape Town the Discovery will proceed direct to the antarctic, and after spending the winter there will arrive at Hobart, Tasmania, next March. The ship will be based on Hobart until it returns to the antarctic the following season. The crew will consist of 28 officers and men, and there will be a technical staff of 12 members.

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Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: William R. Osborne, Detroit, Mich.; Laura B. Criss, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Martha Jackson, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Blanche D. Pettie, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Ada G. Florin, Hutchinson, Kan.; C. E. Florin, Hutchinson, Kan.; Miss A. C. Dwyer, Newport, R. I.; Miss A. Dwyer, Newport, R. I.; Donald and Jane Christiansen, Okouchee, Wis.; Mrs. S. Ella Landis, Carlisle, Pa.; Mrs. Louise Woods, Carlisle, Pa.; Emmen R. Woods, Carlisle, Pa.; Mrs. Josephine H. Dersé, Oconomowoc, Wis.; Roy Strey, Oconomowoc, Wis.; J. Greenblatt, Miami, Fla.; Mrs. George M. Kerns, Jersey City, N. J.; George M. Kerns, Jersey City, N. J.; Mrs. John T. Beattie, Germantown, Pa.; Mrs. Ida Hyde, Attleboro, Mass.; Mrs. Hazel Hall Peckham, N. Attleboro, Mass.; E. Ellis Hyde, Attleboro, Mass.; Mrs. Patricia Comer, Savannah, Ga.; Agnes R. Whipple, Bennington, Vt.; B. MacMillan, Savannah, Ga.; Miss E. Dorothy Jaques, S. Norwalk, Conn.; William H. Price, New York City; Frederick N. Branch, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Albane Noyes, Paris, France; Mrs. A. Glenemann, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss L. De Nyse, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Close to and yet just away from the noise of the city.

Catering to the highest class of permanent and transient guests.

Attractive and desirable rooms and suites available for a long or short period. Room and bath from \$15.00.

New Fireproof Garage

Gilman M. Lougee, Manager

Greater Boston

While you are in Boston, Of Course—

You will wish accommodations of comfort and convenience. But a short distance from the Christian Science church, and at either side of Copley Square and near Back Bay station—either Hotel with the pleasure of your visit through quickly rendered service, a pleasant and comfortable room.

Single Rooms and bath \$1.00-\$1.50

Double Rooms and bath \$1.00-\$1.50

Garage facilities for motor guests.

Hotels LENOX and BRUNSWICK

L. C. PRIOR

President and Managing Director

The Charlesgate

Cor. Beacon, Marlboro and Charlesgate Bldg.

Unobstructed view of Charles River Basin and Back Bay Park.

Offers attractive rooms and apartments at special summer rates from June 1st to October 1st.

Two minutes' walk to Christian Science church, theatre and shopping district.

Summer Resort

Cliff Hotel and Cottages

North Scituate Beach, Mass.

On the ocean front and historic South Shore

Owner management of Herbert G. Sumner

The Savoy

455 Columbus Avenue

Boston, Mass.

Near Back Bay Station

Comfortable rooms with bath

Single \$2.00 2.50 3.00

Double \$2.50 3.50 4.00

Suites—two bedrooms, parlor, bath, for four \$5 to \$6 per day.

SEA GRILL

Hotel Somerset

400 Commonwealth Avenue

Boston, Mass.

offers large, cheery, well-lighted rooms with ample closet space and outside bath.

Rooms and suites arranged and redecorated to suit individual requirements.

Room with bath 3.50 per day

European Plan

Within easy walking distance of Christian Science Church.

Management of William F. Lyle

THE Myles Standish

30 Bay State Road

at Beacon Street

A modern apartment hotel. Furnished and unfurnished suites of one to four rooms with all conveniences, including dining alcove, kitchenette, electric refrigerator, bathroom, and private entrance.

Restaurant. Special rates for Summer occupancy. Reservations for the Fall and Winter now being made.

Telephone BAC k Bay 4500

Riverbank Court Hotel

Cambridge End of Harvard Bridge

AN UNIQUE HOTEL FOR TOURISTS

Always cool and comfortable, 10 minutes from Boston Shopping and Theatre districts. At the gateway of the Northern tri-city to points North, and easy access to the South Shore and Cape Cod by direct boulevards.

George Angie Parking Space

WILLIAM W. DAVIS, Manager

Tel. 2630 University

AVIATION

Superdirigibles of Future

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA
LIEUT.-COM. C. E. ROSENDAHL of the United States Navy dirigible Los Angeles envisions an era in the not distant future when airships six times as large as the Los Angeles will be making trans-oceanic flights, carrying hundreds of persons, cargo and mails and even heavy airplanes which may be projected and received while the ship is in flight.

Commander Rosendahl thrilled the graduates of the Haverford School when he told them of some of the exploits of aerial navigation that are entirely possible. He was speaking at the forty-third annual alumni dinner in the main dormitory of the school, attended by the 1929 graduates and their friends.

As a starter for the imagination, he described the two new airships which are being built for the United States at Akron, which will be three times as large as the Los Angeles, each equipped to carry five full-sized service type airplanes, with provisions for them to be launched and picked up in flight. These ships, he told the graduates, will have a cruising speed of 56 miles an hour and a range of 10,000 miles with 35 miles an hour as the maximum speed. "These ships will be able to stay in the air for weeks at a time," he said, "and if refueling were resorted to as in the case of the Question Mark and the Fort Worth, the crew could stay up until it was gray-haired."

Commander Rosendahl said that in the present stage of air navigation the dirigible should be confined to long-distance, trans-oceanic flights, using the airplane for short distances over land but under none but the most pressing circumstances should planes be used for sea flights.

"There is a comparative low limit of size beyond which the airplane loses its efficiency," he continued, "but with increased size the airship gains in speed, strength and carrying capacity. Both plane and airship have their definite place in air service and should be used to complement each other. There

NEW ENGLAND HOTELS AND RESORTS

Massachusetts

Sandford's Inn
TEMPLETON MASS.
NOW OPEN
Season 1929
Most Unique Hotel in the Country
Operated by 25 N. E. Hotel Men
Temperature always Cool
Welcome always Warm
HERBERT A. BROOKS
Keeper of the Inn

The PARK MANOR

At Cool Bason Park
WELLESLEY
High—Quiet—Restful
Forty Minutes from the South Station
Every Room with Bath, Telephone, Radio.
Ideal for the Boston business man whose family is at the mountains or seashore.
77. Will today 1250
PHILIP V. BURT, Manager

HOTEL RICHMOND

NORTH ADAMS, MASS.
On the Famous Mohawk and Taconic Trails, One of Berkshire Hills' best moderate priced hotels.
J. F. WALKER, Manager

Lafayette Lodge

In the Berkshire Hills
WORTHINGTON, MASS.
GOLF TENNIS SWIMMING
ALTITUDE 1500 FEET
Reasonable Rates

The Greylock

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.
"The Leading Hotel of Northern Berkshire"
Booklet Henry N. Teague, Lessee

Greater Boston

Hotel HEMENWAY
BOSTON, MASS.
Overlooking the Beautiful Fenway Park
A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.
One person... \$3.00 a day and up
Two persons (double bed) \$4.00 a day and up
Two persons (single beds) \$3.00 a day and up
Suites for permanent and transient guests. No rooms without bath.
L. H. TORREY, Manager

Sheraton Impressions

On the Banks of the Charles... Away from Traffic... Convenient... Exclusive Location... Garage Near By... Comfortable Rooms... Cool... Modern... Low Rates... Courteous Service... Delicious Food... Daintily Served... Dining Room on River Side... Cool... European Plan... Club Dinner... One-fifty... Superb... Pleasant Walk Through Fenway to Christian Science church.

Hotel Sheraton

NINETY-ONE BAY STATE ROAD, BOSTON, MASS.
Write for rate card and descriptive booklet

THE VENDOME

Sincerity
At The Vendome you sense at once the sincerity of the welcome—the earnestness of every employee's desire to serve.

The tariff is reasonable—a fact you appreciate as well as the other distinctive features of this quite unusual hotel.

"Service with a Smile"
N. Y. Representatives: The St. Regis, New York City
ABBOTT HOTELS CORPORATION

BOSTON

20 Charles Street, Boston
Next to Corner of Beacon Street
Transient and Residential
Delightfully located, adjacent to all essential centers, shops, theaters, Public Garden, Common, and Charles River Esplanade.
A new hotel, quiet and refined. Favored by women traveling without escort. Restaurant of the highest standard with service à la carte and table d'hôte. Rates are moderate.

Hotel Lincolnshire

20 Charles Street, Boston
Next to Corner of Beacon Street
Transient and Residential
Delightfully located, adjacent to all essential centers, shops, theaters, Public Garden, Common, and Charles River Esplanade.
A new hotel, quiet and refined. Favored by women traveling without escort. Restaurant of the highest standard with service à la carte and table d'hôte. Rates are moderate.

HOTEL MINERVA

(Opp. Christian Science)
214 Huntington Ave., Boston
Modern, homelike, comfortable, and convenient. Single, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Double, \$4.45. Special weekly rates.

CAFE of Recognized Excellence

Also CAFETERIA
The best of the kind, connected.
H. C. DEMETER

HOTEL HUNTINGTON

307 HUNTINGTON AVE.
Opp. New England Conservatory of Music
Every Room has Private Bath
Single \$2.50-3.50 Double \$3.50-4.50
Write for folder showing map
About a block from Christian Science church
J. E. GOODENOUGH ELWIN & MATO

Hotel Bellevue

Beacon Street
Near large, modern garage.
NEXT TO STATE HOUSE
Room with bath, \$15.00 up.
BOSTON

BRANDON HALL

1501 Beacon Street
One of Brookline's most residential hotels
American Plan
2 and 3 ROOM SUITES
Furnished and Unfurnished
A. LaRue, Proprietor-Ownership Management

Massachusetts

30 Miles at Sea
Ocean House
Opens June 21
NANTUCKET ISLAND, MASS.
A house of refinement in the Quaint Old Town.
Golf, Bathing, Water 72°, Boating, Fishing, Horseback Riding, Tennis, Dancing.
FRANK WORTH

CLIFF

Hotel and Cottages
No. 200 Beach Street, Nantucket, Mass.
Ideal Playground for Children
"On the Ocean Front"
Twenty-five miles from Boston and half way to Plymouth
GOLF, TENNIS, SAFE SURF BATHING, SADDLE HORSE RIDING SCHOOL, and DANCING
Also operating The Charlesgate, one of Boston's Best Hotels
10 minutes' walk to Christian Science church
Ownership Management
N. G. Summers

WESLEY HOUSE

OAK BLUFFS, MASS.
Island of Martha's Vineyard
OPENS JUNE 15
A hotel with established reputation, excellent location on water front, best cuisine with plenty of sea food, clams and lobsters. Conveniently near to the places of amusement, dance halls, hotels, bowling alley, ice cream and entertainment hall. Offering warm and safe bathing, sailings, good roads, tennis and excellent golf course.
Special Rates to July 20
HERBERT M. CHASE, Manager

Hotel Chequesset

"The Hotel Over the Sea"
WELLFLEET, MASS.
"The Flower of Cape Cod"
Most uniquely located hotel on the Atlantic seaboard. Out at sea at end of pier. Beautiful combination of sea and country. Bathing 72°. Miles of sandy beach directly bordering grounds. Modern hotel. Land and sea sports. QUALITY-FASTIDIOUS-QUIET
MARCUS M. HILL, Manager

THE PINES CAPE COD

A Summer Hotel with comfortable cottages, especially adapted for families with growing children.
Now Open
Vegetables from our own garden.
\$30 to \$55 per week
American plan
Boating, Bathing, Golf, Tennis
C. D. Crawford, Manager

Sagamore Lodge

SAGAMORE BEACH, MASS.
"On the Shores of Beautiful Cape Cod Bay"
Picturesque Sagamore Lodge offers genuine home cooking, personal service and modern conveniences. Low rate of \$25 and up per week. Golf, tennis, croquet. Children's playground nearby.
CHARLES L. GIFFORD, Prop.

ON BUZZARD'S BAY, CAPE COD

The Home of the Blue Fish
The Sippican
Marion, Mass.
Free from Mosquitoes and Fog
Ideally located for delightful day trips
GOLF, 2 Courses, Yachting, Fishing, Bathing, Water 70°. Tennis, Fresh Sea Food, Now Open.

The Ferguson

HYANNIS, CAPE COD
Possessing peculiar and distinctive charm which is apparent from the moment you enter the doors. Here is combined the modern idea of service in its highest degree with the fine old school ideals of hospitality. One mile from Hyannis airport.

WHY NOT COME TO East Bay Lodge

Osterville, Mass.
FOR A WEEK-END OR VACATION
CAPE COD
May 24 to Oct. 1
Charles H. Brown

Plymouth Rock House

PLYMOUTH, MASS.
Situating on one of the most historical spots in America, 1000 ft. above sea level, overlooking Plymouth Rock and Bay. Bath or running water in every room. Open all year round.

HOTEL ALPINE

White Mt., N. H.
Open June 21. Special rates for season guests. Golf, Tennis, Bathing, Orchestra. All rooms with bath or running water. Accommodations for 200. Elevator, large rooms, parlor and ballroom. Booklet and rates on request.
A. M. Batchelder, Prop.
J. H. Batchelder, Mgr.

CONCORD, New Hampshire

Home of
Eagle Hotel
75 miles from Boston
100 miles from White Mountains

Mt. Madison House

GORHAM, N. H.
NOW OPEN
MANY IMPROVEMENTS
Including New Electric Elevator
Music. Continuous afternoon meal service. 100 rooms, 20 baths, hot and cold water in all rooms. Tennis, Nine-hole golf course. Booklet on request.
C. A. CHANDLER, Prop.

HOLDERNESSE INN and CAMPS

Squam Lake
Holderness, N. H.
125 miles from Boston on D. W. Highway. Delightful location overlooking Squam Lake. Fishing, Golf, Swimming. Now open.
E. M. Davidson

Cape Right on the Ocean Amid the Pines "The BELMONT"

West Harwich-by-the-Sea, Mass.
Opens for the season June 15
Under the management of G. Johnson Munroe

Longwood Garden Hotel

ONSET (Shell Point), MASS.
Am. & Eur. Plan, country and seashore combined: all kinds of water sports; our own ballroom, music, dancing; hot and cold showers; all kinds of rooms, with and without bath. Weekly program of sports. Reasonable rates. Fish, Steak, Lobster, Chicken, Turkey, Dinner, \$1.50 up. Transients Accommodated.

Massachusetts

One of the best located sea resorts in New England—among the coolest resorts on the coast of the United States—famed among New England resorts for its table. Surf bathing, championship tennis courts, horseback riding, motorizing, golf privileges. New York orchestra for concert and dancing. Accommodations for 500. Individual cottages. Come with your family for the summer.
Opens June 22
ABBOTT HOTELS CORPORATION
New York Representatives: The St. Regis, New York City

TUDOR LODGE

NOW OPEN
The charming and restful family hotel you have been looking for. On the shore amidst pleasant and congenial surroundings. For reservations write: TUDOR LODGE, Lynn Shore Drive, Lynn, Mass., or phone Jackson 311.

THE ARKAVEN

SWAMPSCOTT, MASSACHUSETTS
RIGHT ON BEAUTIFUL KING'S BEACH
16 Miles by Motor, 20 Minutes by Train
Write for Booklet Tel. Brokers 9091

Vermont

Worthy Inn

MANCHESTER-IN-THE-MOUNTAINS, VT.
Ideal week-end and vacation spot in beautiful New England village in Green Mountains, 1000 ft. elevation. Glorious scenery. Inn quaint, homey with every modern convenience. 100 large airy rooms. 50 baths. 2 famous 18-hole golf courses, tennis, saddle horses. Fine orchestra. Dancing.
Ask for Illustrated Booklet and Rates
Frank Webber, Mgr. Jas. T. Brown, Prop.
Same management as Hotel Worthy, Springfield, Mass.

New Hampshire

"The House with the View"

In the White Mountains
Orchestra
GOLF
Tennis
Booklet
July 1
No fee to guests for golf—SUGAR HILL, N. H.
MERRILL & SANBORN, Props.

Shattuck Inn and Cottages

At foot of Monadnock Mountain
JAFFREY, N. H.
65 miles from Boston
100 Airy Rooms—50 with bath, 30 with Open Fireplaces, Library, Elevator, Supplies from our own farm. Forest Trails, Mountain Climbing. Amies for sailing-riding. Ownership Management. Open all the year. Rates moderate.
JEFFREY
E. C. SHATTUCK

INDIAN CAVE LODGE and COTTAGES

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.
Every Water Sport—Golf nearby. Rooms with bath or running water. Accommodations 120. 40 Rooms with Bath, Steam Heat.
OPENS JUNE 29 Special July Rates
Booklet
Herbert Brewster, Prop.

BEN MERE INN

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.
Open June 25
An ideal resort for recreation in foothills of N. H. Every room an outside view.
Modern in every appointment.
Golf nearby, fine bathing, boating, fishing, horseback riding. Concerts and dancing. American Plan \$5 up. Booklet
Lewis B. Dudley, Ownership-Management

Burkehaven Hotel

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.
Rooms with hot and cold running water. Steam heat. Special July Rates
OPENS JUNE 22 ALL SPORTS
Herbert Brewster, Prop.

The Bellevue

Intervale, N. H., White Mts.
Open July 2nd to Late October
A comfortable home-like resort—Golf, Tennis, Bathing, Horseback Riding—A convenient stopping place for tourists. Reasonable rates.
J. A. BARNES SONS

Hotel Howard

At the Foot of the Crawford Notch
White Mountains, Bartlett, N. H.
SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE
BOOKLET E. M. LANE, Manager

White Horse Villa

NORTH CONWAY, N. H.
Beautiful Location in the White Mountains
Bathing, tennis, golf, mountain climbing. Pine woods and river. Fresh farm products. Comfortable home. Come for a happy vacation. Rates reasonable.
Address F. P. SMITH

New Hampshire

Wentworth by-the-Sea
Opening June 25th
A golf course that's sporty... tennis courts that are fast... a modern swimming pool... motor boating... fishing... a symphony orchestra... dance music... movies in the "Little Theatre" on the Ship...
For all the family... the hospitality of home amid luxurious appointments...
WENTWORTH HOTEL COMPANY
Portsmouth, N. H.

The Mountain View House

In the White Mountains
WHITEFIELD, N. H.
Announces the Completion of
Thirty-Five New Rooms and Thirty-Five Baths, also Attractive Additions to Its Public Rooms
Opening for Its 63rd Summer on JUNE 15TH
Under the ownership and management of W. F. Dodge & Son

FOREST HILLS HOTEL

In the White Mountains
FRANCONIA, N. H.
A colony for sport lovers and for the family. Golf course surrounds the hotel with other courses near by. Fine saddle horses, tennis, swimming, fishing. Hundreds of acres of lawns and woodlands. Finest view east of the Rockies. Hospitable "Abbott Service."
Opens June 22
ABBOTT HOTELS CORPORATION
New York Representatives: The St. Regis, New York City

FAMOUS FOR GOLF

Bretton Woods
White Mountains
The Mount Pleasant
Open June 27th
The Mount Washington
Open July 3rd
Stock Broker's Office, Direct N.Y. Wire
C. J. ROOT, Manager
New York Booking Office
2 West 45th Street
Room 508

Crawford Notch

White Mountains, New Hampshire
Open June 15
Typical of What a Resort in the Mountains Should Be
BARRON HOTEL COMPANY

Woodstock Inn

No. Woodstock, New Hampshire
NEWEST HOTEL IN N. H.
The Scenic Center of the White Mountains
A. L. CARPENTER, Prop.
OPEN JUNE 15
Food and service of the same high standard that has made our PLYMOUTH INN famous.
GOLF
Convenient situated on the famous D. W. Highway

LAKE SUNAPEE

NEW HAMPSHIRE
The Lake Region is the most delightful vacation land for Rest or Recreation.
Golf, Sailing, Bathing, Motorizing, Horseback Riding, Camping, Mountain Climbing. Best Fishing in the State.
ACCOMMODATIONS TO SUIT EVERYONE
Modern in every appointment.
Address Lake Sunapee Board of Trade for more complete information.

INDIAN CAVE LODGE and COTTAGES

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.
Every Water Sport—Golf nearby. Rooms with bath or running water. Accommodations 120. 40 Rooms with Bath, Steam Heat.
OPENS JUNE 29 Special July Rates
Booklet
Herbert Brewster, Prop.

BEN MERE INN

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.
Open June 25
An ideal resort for recreation in foothills of N. H. Every room an outside view.
Modern in every appointment.
Golf nearby, fine bathing, boating, fishing, horseback riding. Concerts and dancing. American Plan \$5 up. Booklet
Lewis B. Dudley, Ownership-Management

Burkehaven Hotel

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.
Rooms with hot and cold running water. Steam heat. Special July Rates
OPENS JUNE 22 ALL SPORTS
Herbert Brewster, Prop.

The Bellevue

Intervale, N. H., White Mts.
Open July 2nd to Late October
A comfortable home-like resort—Golf, Tennis, Bathing, Horseback Riding—A convenient stopping place for tourists. Reasonable rates.
J. A. BARNES SONS

Hotel Howard

At the Foot of the Crawford Notch
White Mountains, Bartlett, N. H.
SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE
BOOKLET E. M. LANE, Manager

White Horse Villa

NORTH CONWAY, N. H.
Beautiful Location in the White Mountains
Bathing, tennis, golf, mountain climbing. Pine woods and river. Fresh farm products. Comfortable home. Come for a happy vacation. Rates reasonable.
Address F. P. SMITH

Connecticut

Edgewood Inn
Greenwich, Conn.
HIGH CLASS FAMILY HOTEL
Faultless Service Excellent Food
NOW OPEN
ALL OUTDOOR SPORTS
New 18 Hole Golf Course
10 Minutes from Hotel
Special Weekly Rates for June
MR. & MRS. G. A. RICHARDS
Tel. Greenwich 1750

PLIMPTON HOTEL

WATCH HILL, R. I.
White Service Through-out
Bathing, Dancing, and all Outdoor Sports
WILLARD A. SENNA, Manager
Several fine up-to-date house-keeping cottages for rental

Cliff House Cottages

OGUNQUIT-BY-THE-SEA, MAINE
Select Paragons
Raid Head Cliff, May 20 to Oct. 1. A most beautiful spot in Maine, quiet and homelike, 100 feet elevation.
Booklets. Low rates for June and September.
O. R. WEAR, Prop.

Maine

The MOUNT KINEO
MOOSEHEAD LAKE
... in the Maine Woods
Where mountain, lake and woods combine for an atmosphere of rest and relaxation. Here, too, are golf, tennis, riding... amid delightful scenery. A modern cottage colony adjacent to Hotel.
Opens June 29
Ask John W. Greene Managing Director The Mount Kineo Kineo, Maine

The SAMOSET
ROCKLAND BREAKWATER
... on the Maine Coast
The bracing air of the sea makes all land and sea sports more enjoyable. Golf, tennis, riding, sailing by day... dancing or bridge by night. And a new sea swimming pool.
Opens June 19
Ask John W. Greene Managing Director Sam Oset by the Sea Rockland Breakwater, Me.

The Falmouth Hotel, Inc.

Harry L. Bridges, Manager
EUROPEAN PLAN
1 Minute from Monument Square
212-214 Middle Street
Portland, Maine

HARRISON HOTEL

on Long Lake, HARRISON, MAINE
In the Switzerland of America • All Sports, Excellent Table, Rates Moderate • "A Home Away from Home"
Oceanic House & Cottages
TREFETHEN, MAINE
On shore of "Rocky Coast Bay." High elevation. 20 minutes' sail from Portland. Accessible by auto via ferry. Five minutes' walk to ocean. Homelike surroundings. Plenty of sea food and fresh vegetables. Am. plan. Moderate rates.
POLDER
W. R. & A. C. STERLING
P. O. Address, PEAKS ISLAND, ME.

Rhode Island

Mooselookmeguntic House and LOG CAMPS
HAINE'S LANDING, MAINE
MABEL BLAIR BURNS, Prop.

COME TO BLOCK ISLAND

RHODE ISLAND
Fifteen Miles at Sea
A COOL, breeze-swept playground off Rhode Island's shores. Sporty deep-sea fishing... golf... tennis... surf bathing... all outdoor sports. Write any of these hotels for information.

Green Gables INN AND CABINS

CAPE ELIZABETH, ME.
A secluded spot by the sea. Open all year. Only seven miles from Portland. Beautiful grounds, long ocean view. Private bathing with bath, electric elevator to all floors. Hot-water heat and fireplaces in all public rooms. Supplied daily with fresh sea food taken directly from the boats. Eggs, milk, and vegetables from adjoining farms. Write for booklet, W. L. MERRILL, Proprietor.

Kennebunkport Inn

Kennebunkport, Maine
With Open for the Season, Thursday, June 20, 1929
With Forty Rooms furnished in Modern style, 16 with Private Bath. We Aim to Maintain a Home-like Atmosphere. Our Dining Room Service Provides the Best Food for State. Write or Telephone to the Inn, 205.
W. L. HACKBERRY, Manager

Ye Longfellow Inn

PORTLAND, MAINE
H. H. PEASE, Proprietor
130 EASTERN PROMENADE

Mountain View Hotel

and COTTAGES
on Famous Rangeley Lake, Maine. Now open for the season. Every indoor and outdoor sport. Refining patronage.
Write for booklet.
P. O. MOUNTAINVIEW, MAINE

The St. Aspinquid

OGUNQUIT-BY-THE-SEA, MAINE
L. E. HALL, Prop.
Location ideal for every seashore enjoyment. Cool, shady verandas, excellent food. Surf bathing, golf, tennis, dancing, boating, fishing. Saddle horses.
Reduced rates to July 15th. Booklet.

Cliff House Cottages

OGUNQUIT-BY-THE-SEA, MAINE
Raid Head Cliff, May 20 to Oct. 1. A most beautiful spot in Maine, quiet and homelike, 100 feet elevation.
Booklets. Low rates for June and September.
O. R. WEAR, Prop.

Illinois

CHICAGO

VISITORS

*Enjoy the Suburban Charm
of Beautiful Everston*

Two blocks
Science church
of Evanston
shopping centre
suites and
uriously appointed
excellent cusine
toned hospital
wire for reser
scriptive portfolio

he Georgia

Single Rooms \$1 to 1 1/2
Double Rooms \$2 to 2 1/2
Daily, Weekly, Monthly
and Tourist Rates

The En
One of Chicago

for Discrimination
Guests and Tr

Rooms En S
Without Kit
Moderat

Located a blo
Park near by
Beaches, Golf

Club, and Tennis
Garages a block
as 'uptown sm
theatres.
Fifteen minute
at door, Chri
church located

GO G. E. CART HOTEL

On Ontario
Block East

THESE two

Hotel

go
The St. Clair
up, single; \$4.
Rates of the
and up, sing
double. Write
James A. Har

tor, Superior
tion.
EASTGA

minutes!

Chicago on the
service to Hyde
Central, Michi-
more & Ohio
Ideal transient
with kitchenette
single \$3.50 up.

ing Room in
o church.
rd Plaza 2400

The Shins

Denver's Largest
Hotel. Read
COFFEE SHOP
Write for

BROADWAY
OLIN
DE

Logan St., bet. 14
10 minutes' walk
200 rooms, plenty of
American or European
day, week or month
HUNTINGTON, M.



Smart
and
Homelike

east of Michi-
The Drake

Folder!

Hotel A
"Denver's most eco
Rates \$1.50 up.

Hotel
Pearson

E. Pearson St.
CHICAGO
Rocks from Lake

just as you please
PATE. Horseback
meals with all you

BROOK FC



A Swiss Chalet is

Ind

Spink

with bath.
RATES
GUESTS

BROADER AND MORE ACTIVE STOCK MARKET

Various Bullish Influences Combine to Send Stock Prices Higher

NEW YORK (AP)—Heavy profit taking impeded the resumption of the upward movement in prices in today's stock market, but operators for the rise brought forward new leaders whenever the old favorites showed signs of faltering.

After a strong opening followed by a midday wave of selling, the market took on the appearance of a volume spread irregularly by early afternoon, but gained still on numbers losses.

Lowering of the call money renewal rate to 7 per cent, and a volume spread irregularly by early afternoon, but gained still on numbers losses.

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FRIDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Table with multiple columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, Volume, etc. Includes sections for 'BOSTON STOCKS' and 'WHEAT MARKET'.

BOSTON STOCKS Markets at a Glance

Table listing Boston stocks with columns for stock name, price, and change.

WHEAT MARKET PRICES HIGHER

CHICAGO (AP)—Helped by prospective speedy enactment of the farm relief bill, wheat prices today took an upward turn.

Chicago wheat prices were higher, with the market for the month of July closing at 1.17 1/2.

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1929

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Fascist-Vatican Treaty

RATIFICATION of the treaty between the Pope and Signor Mussolini for a settlement of the Roman question by the establishment of a Vatican state and of the concordat defining the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic Church in Italy was preceded by a sharp controversy between the principals to the treaty. In recommending the treaty to the new Italian Parliament, Signor Mussolini stressed the rights of the state against the church, especially in such matters as education, marriage law, freedom of conscience, and so on. The reply of the Pope asserted in unequivocal terms that in these spheres a church which claimed a divine and exclusive origin was superior to the state, and that complete freedom of conscience was admissible for it.

This vigorous exchange of views may have been, in some measure, calculated, for to a certain extent it is an answer to criticisms which have been leveled at the treaty from other countries that from henceforth the Roman Catholic Church will be under the influence of the Italian state, or that the Italian state will be a mere handmaid of the Vatican in international affairs. At any rate, it did not prevent the ratification of the treaty on June 8, though the questions in dispute were still unsolved. It shows, however, a latent source of trouble for the future. Both the Roman Church and the Fascist State claim absolute and exclusive power in their respective spheres. These spheres, however, overlap. What is to happen when an absolute church and an absolute state claim equal jurisdiction over education, marriage and conscience?

The question has vital interest for Italy, and is of hardly less importance in the rest of the world. The World War had scarcely ended when the tradition of autocracy began to reassert its sway, not in the old dynastic form, but in the form of personal and party dictatorship of a type previously unknown. Fascism and Communism, like the dictatorships in Spain and Yugoslavia, came rapidly into being and have shown some affinity for the age of autocracy in the religious sphere. Truly, the price of freedom is eternal vigilance. The World War has certainly not destroyed the power of autocracy in the modern world.

The ideas for which Western democracies, which now include Germany, stand, are quite different from the theory of government upon which states and institutions based on autocracy rest. The Protestant Reformation was built not upon any particular set of doctrines, but upon the right of individual judgment, on the duty of the individual to think for himself instead of to obey authority without thinking. Out of that reformation has come the whole liberal and democratic movement, for neither liberty nor democracy is possible except on the basis of the individual who can think and act for himself and who need not be made to obey authority blindly. Hence the inherent conflict of view between the two opposing concepts which divide Europe more or less equally between them. Much of future history will turn upon the struggle between these two concepts for final predominance in the world.

Era of 'Transportation Companies'

RAILROADS will no longer be "railroads" in name, nor will their activities be restricted solely to the performance of a carrier service by rail. If the plans for expansion, now actively under way on numerous railways develop into the establishment of motorbus, truck, air and water lines. Indeed, Gen. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has already called public attention to the fact that "railroads" is becoming a misnomer for these organizations, and that the term "transportation companies" is more explicit in denoting the true scope of their activities. In a similar vein, J. J. Pelley, president of the New Haven, has stated that the railroads must find what type of transportation the public prefers, and then provide the people with that method of transport.

Thus far, the establishment of rail-owned passenger and freight lines on highways has been carried on through subsidiary companies in which the name of the railway has usually been indirectly included, to lend public confidence to the carrier. There is no reason to believe that air lines, when formed by the railroads, will not, similarly, be organized as auxiliary companies with their own individual corporate set-up, but the designation of "railroad company" for the parent concern owning the securities of these subsidiaries becomes misleading.

The railroads were wholly unprepared for the development of highway travel on the intensive scale which followed the inauguration of motor-coach lines between various cities, and although the private motorcar has been a far more effective competitor, the bus has taken a substantial volume of rail traffic. The early rail attitude toward the bus was one of ridicule. This changed to criticism, then to condemnation, and, finally, to respect, for, as the bus proved its popularity, railroad after-railroad went into the motor field and bought or established its own bus lines.

With this precedent the railroads have not been slow to recognize the trend toward air transport, and while few persons today claim

that the airplane can rival the railroad as the producer of mass transportation, the railroads are not losing any time in surveying the field and preparing to provide, as Mr. Pelley recommends, the type of transport which the public desires.

So the term "transportation companies" becomes an appellation which, in the not too distant future, may be the most explanatory name to employ in the title of what are now railroad carriers.

Concerning Honeymoons

NOT Lindbergh's, though we pause at the outset to deplore the persistent espionage which robbed that young couple of the form of marriage to which their eminence entitled them, and drove them to seek privacy aloft. We discuss rather that much-discussed political honeymoon which has been enjoyed by President Hoover, and which the correspondents of the radical weeklies tell us now has waned and ended.

No President with a Congress on his hands called for the purpose of considering such controversial questions as the tariff and farm relief could by any possibility anticipate weeks of pleasure. President Hoover seems to have been unusually fortunate thus far, and if there be any sign of the waning of the loyalty of his party associates to him, it is not readily apparent. That the little group of always insurgent Republicans in the Senate should have broken away and co-operated with the Democrats was to be expected. It was an incident in no wise to be cited as an evidence of any pending war upon the Administration. How little it amounts to is indicated by the fact that the issue on which the break came, namely, the debenture clause, has been virtually determined by the recent action of the House, making it apparent that the President is to have his way on this legislation. If there remain in the tariff bill schedules not in accordance with his desire, as, for example, the sugar schedule, it is yet to be determined whether the President or Congress will be victorious.

Indeed, the three months of the Hoover Administration have gone far to demonstrate not only that there is an earnest purpose on the part of the party associates of the President to give him loyal support, but that he possesses the political skill and sagacity to secure that support when for a moment opposition seems threatened. There has been no material antagonism to his nominations for high office, most of which have been of an unusually admirable character. He has put his commission on law enforcement to work, and has before Congress now an appeal, which it will hardly ignore, for a joint committee to inquire into the enforcement of the prohibition law especially. His Memorial Day address made clear the purpose of pushing for early action the movement for the limitation of naval armaments, and his Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, General Dawes, is now in England, charged, it is believed, with the mission of expediting an international conference on this issue. Although the negotiations for the determination of German reparations were well under way before responsibility was laid upon him, yet he materially assisted that notable work by making concessions to Germany as to the amount of annual payments to be made to the United States. Indeed, the record of the Administration thus far has been one of decided accomplishment, and it is fair to say of general co-operation on the part of the President's party. Questions of political patronage seem not to have obtruded themselves sufficiently either to check the progress of constructive work, or to arouse those political antagonisms which always spring out of the distribution of spoils.

Speaking reasonably, the word "honeymoon" is a peculiarly misleading term to apply to the early days of a new Administration. But conceding that all has not been saccharine since the fourth day of March, it nevertheless is the fact that for accomplishment and for the avoidance of party dissension no recent Administration has equaled the present one.

The New Word in House Building

FUNCTIONALISM, which governs the design of modern machines, was bound at last to have marked effect on domestic architecture. Although locomotives, automobiles and steamships have undergone noticeable outward alterations in response to the evolution of their inner mechanisms, constructions for housing human beings have been slow to catch the modern note. But having tardily become imbued with the trend of progress, the designers of residences in many lands are vigorously expressing now their notions of functionalism in the home.

Commercial structures have long been built from within outward—that is, they have been designed as essentially manifesting "function in space." Because of the necessity of getting all possible light and air, the walls of many modern business buildings long since ceased to have any use other than to separate rooms. As these structures are supported on columns from within, the outer walls carry no weight, and are essentially nothing but window frames. These same fundamentals are now being applied to the buildings of houses at scattered points in Germany, France, Holland, England, and the United States.

Some of these new developments, undoubtedly, are uninviting in their uncompromising boxlike exteriors, with long windows that remind one more of factories than homes. Part of this repellent effect, doubtless, is due to its unfamiliarity, and one's natural feeling that efficiency is all very well as a necessity of business, but it is carrying things too far to turn the home into a machine. People will say, "I want a house that looks like a house, not like a garage or the upper deck of a battleship."

Yet it would seem that nothing can stop the movement toward rationalism in home building. Domestic architecture for the most part lingers in the mid-nineteenth century in its failure to make use of modern labor-saving developments and conveniences, and its slowness to respond to twentieth century feeling for color and expressive design.

The new cubism in home building will mean interiors as light and airy as all outdoors, when such conditions are desired. One will merely

need to draw curtains and slide back long horizontal windows in their steel frames. Useless angles, corners and false attics will not be part of these new house forms, for the outward shell will conform to inner needs, not the inner to the outer, as is now conventional. The concrete floors will have curves along the wall, so that housecleaning may merely mean the removal of the furniture, the rugs and books from steel bookcases, and the turning on of the hose. On the flat roof, a space now almost universally wasted, there will be a garden with grass plots. One can hear the home-loving commuter say to his neighbor in the train: "Well, after supper I'm going to mow my roof, and then sit up there among the flowers, watching the birds and butterflies in the shrubbery, and enjoying the sunset."

Flag Day and Every Day

THERE is something that the flag of every nation symbolizes, which is above, beyond, outside of and finer than war, and to which attention is being more and more directed, especially in the United States on Flag Day.

Flags may recall battles and sacrifice, incomparable deeds of heroic men and brave women that can never be forgotten, but it is becoming clear today that the time is at hand when the fruits of such endeavors should be more fully enjoyed. There is a growing feeling in the hearts of men, when they salute the Stars and Stripes, that there is being unfurled for them a picture of greater social justice, more industrial progress, broader prosperity and universal peace.

Hand in hand with the enjoyment of the privilege of citizenship by that vast army of workers who serve day in and day out without the stirring strains of martial music, the thrill of fireworks and plaudits of the crowd, comes the responsibility of public service. Men, women and children everywhere are finding, in the final words of the pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States, "liberty and justice for all," not only encouragement but an impulse to duty.

The flag is not an emblem to be cheered only on the Fourth of July, nor a banner to be brought out only on special days, but it is a symbol of inspiration to be followed every day if its lofty purpose is to be realized. National honor, if it is to endure and grow to that higher estate, the brotherhood of man, is not merely something to be defended occasionally from without; it is a cherished ideal that must be worked for every day from within.

Boston Symphony Abroad?

AMERICAN musical taste will be subjected to international judgment in most definite and truly desirable fashion if the Boston Symphony Orchestra undertakes the tour of Europe which its conductor has projected for the spring of 1930. As long ago as the conductorship of Willem Gericke, certain persons expressed the wish that the members of the organization might some day pack their baggage for a trip to Great Britain and the Continent, both as an artistic and as a recreational venture; and at last, in the incumbency of Serge Koussevitzky, it seems likely that the eager strings, the alert woods and the wakeful brasses of Symphony Hall are to play before the public of London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna, to approval or disapproval and to whatever, by way of diversion from the winter routine, may come.

The thing has been done before. Walter Damrosch, at the close of the war, took the New York Symphony Orchestra on the same sort of circuit that Mr. Koussevitzky plans for the Boston Symphony; and he undoubtedly helped to give American instrumental performance the high repute which it holds in Europe. He got far less notice from the press of the United States for this exploit than he has received for his enterprises at home; though his pioneering back to old centers of civilization perhaps signified as much as that which he has done on new frontiers. The cultural stream may, to everybody's profit, be turned in reverse direction now and then.

But Mr. Koussevitzky has a peculiar advantage over his predecessor, in that he is known beforehand in many of the places which he will visit. Particularly he is a familiar man of music in Paris. Of late he made a beginning of resuming relations there, and got as far as holding some practice for a representation at the Opéra. But according to reports in the press he declined to direct a performance because of the unwillingness of the members of the orchestra to rehearse as much as he wished.

This indicates a conflict of standards; and not only that, but opens a controversy, with the burden of proof thrown upon him. Wherefore announcement that the Boston Symphony is to appear in Paris, Mr. Koussevitzky conducting, will, if in due time made, look much like the acceptance on his part of a challenge. Any settlement of difference, however, between musicians, whatever satisfaction it may bring to either side, will probably matter little to Parisian listeners. They will no doubt be more interested in what the tone and execution of the Boston Symphony tells them of America and its artistic predilections, than they will in what players and leaders think of the relative importance of violin-bow and baton.

Editorial Notes

It is a comfort to know that, when you visit the Pacific coast and gaze enraptured at the towering Sequoia Washingtonians, you can quite properly refer to them as the "big trees" without reverting to the vernacular, because Webster says that these latter words represent their common, everyday name, and are not merely descriptive.

A new type of cooking utensil is equipped with a device which automatically stirs the contents. What a boon to the busy housewife, who, when making a pudding, or some other dainty, hears the telephone bell and the front-door bell ringing at the same time.

When such leaders of industry as Henry Ford, Thomas A. Edison, Capt. Robert Dollar and J. C. Penney head a list of prominent business men urging that "prohibition should be given an honest trial," it is high time for the average citizen to put his shoulder to the wheel.

Tom Tiddler's Ground

"I'm on Tom Tiddler's Ground!" you cried, dashing bravely across the lawn, pursued by "Tom Tiddler." Just in time you reached the imaginary boundary line, and shouted triumphantly, "I'm on my own."

On the northwest frontier of India men and women play a similar game, but the Tom Tiddler's ground is the strip of independent territory lying between Peshawar and Kohat, and Tom Tiddler is an armed Pathan.

One brilliant afternoon, typical of northern India in the cold weather, with its warm sunshine, and its icy breath wafted down from the snows, we set forth in T's Fiat Forty. T, so called because his real name, beginning with T, requires patience and leisure to pronounce, is one of the richest Hindu merchants in Peshawar. He speaks fluent English, and wears plus fours, a jazz pullover with a T embroidered in the middle and stretched to its utmost capacity across his ample chest.

Threading our way through bullock carts and tongas we emerged from the barbed wire entanglements that protect Peshawar, and sped along the Kohat Road. We soon left behind us the last traces of civilization; fields and bungalows yielded to arid desert, and a chain of barren mountains made a relentless background to this uncompromising country.

We passed men and women, all poorly dressed, some driving overladen asses, some in rickety carts whose wheels looked as if each turn must be their last. Hard-faced, keen-eyed, virile people, these Pathans are dangerous enemies, although their sturdy bravery is undisputed.

There are police posts at frequent vantage points, from the lookout towers of which the police can see everything that happens on this road between Peshawar and Kohat. Outside one of these, startling black letters on a white board announced "Independent Territory begins here."

As if to confirm this the country grew more stony and hilly, until it closed in, and the road was a narrow white ribbon between the rocky hills of the Kohat Pass. A few meager goats were pulling at the sparse green bushes that gave a comparatively friendly aspect to these hills.

As we approached a roadside village I noticed that every man was armed with a gun.

"I suppose they get them from Afghanistan," I said.

"Much nearer," replied T, motioning the chauffeur to stop in front of one of the buildings.

The villagers gathered round, but the children did not cry out for bakshesh as they would have in Europeanized India. They merely stared with detached interest. T got out, and after much discussion in Pushtu, one of the men opened the door. We entered a mud-walled courtyard, partly roofed over, in which men were working at wooden benches, or squatting cross-legged on the ground among the welter of screws and bolts.

"Gun factory," explained T. "Made by hand," he added, scornfully.

We drove on and were climbing now, zigzagging round hairpin bends. At the summit of the pass another board

outside the police post told us we were once more in British India. Below lay Kohat, a bright green oasis, with the river winding through it like a silver snake. Behind, ridge upon ridge of bare mountains stretched into the distance like a physical geography map.

As we turned homeward, T, who always insures his meals, announced that his friend, Mir Akbar Khan, would take care of us. There was an uncompromising stillness about Mir Akbar Khan's village which did not suggest anything so friendly as a meal. A few straggly hens staggering about outside the walls and a man in the watch tower, who disappeared directly he saw us, were the only signs of activity. However, when Mir Akbar Khan came forward with outstretched hands, although he only spoke Pushtu, the smile on his thin, keen face was a warm welcome.

Stumbling over the uneven ground we followed him through a labyrinth of mud-walled "streets" into his courtyard. Two men, sitting on the ground, rose and saluted as we passed; there was no sign of a woman.

"These people keep their women in strict 'purdah,'" said T, whose wife meets Europeans, unveiled.

It was a few seconds before our eyes were accustomed to the gloom of the room we entered; there were no windows and several handsome little faces peering curiously in through the doorway, blocked out a certain amount of light.

The floor was covered with rugs of deep rich hues. A bed with a spread of exquisite embroidery, two wooden chairs, so ludicrously out of place they can only have been brought there for our benefit, and a table laden with food, completed the furniture.

T and I sat down to English biscuits and plum cake; while Mir Akbar Khan stood by, gravely dignified in his white flowing robes and white "puggi," and his father, a venerable patriarch with henna-dyed beard, squatted by the door.

"What are these?" I asked T, pointing to large iron rungs in the wall above the bed, leading to an opening in the room.

"The staircase to the watch tower. They are difficult to descend—an enemy coming down could be shot before he reached the ground," explained T in a matter of fact voice.

I looked at him in amazement. There was not a smile on his face. In spite of the jazz pullover he belonged to the civilization of Mir Akbar Khan.

The sun was sinking when we waved farewell to our host.

"Drive fast," said T, who, as Justice of the Peace, was mindful of the order of the Government that Europeans must be out of independent territory before sundown.

The mountains gleamed like copper in the flush of a fiery sunset; then orange faded, and as we crossed the border Tom Tiddler's Ground was veiled in tender blue dusk, under a sky of rose.

D. S.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

ESTABLISHMENT of a four-hour working day has been proposed to the Minister of Labor. The plan originated with the Chambre des Métiers de Bordeaux (handicraft workers' union) in order to make it possible for married women, mothers of families, and others with household duties, to accept regularly half-time employment. Mme. Avril de Sainte-Croix, eminent president of the National Council of Women in France, has already carried out an investigation along these lines, and reports employers and employees alike very favorable to the idea. In no sense is it meant to disorganize the activities of shops, factories, or offices, but it would result in a division of labor extremely beneficial to home life. Having no choice but to work a whole day, or not to work at all, places many women who have to help out with the expense in a difficult position, which the advent of the four-hour working day would remedy.

The ancient inn known as the Compas d'Or is being dismantled. Situated near the vast markets of Paris, and among equally hoary buildings, the Compas d'Or has long been a landmark of interest to those who wished to see what the old coaching inns with their cobbled courtyards were like. For those who would follow the subject closer a new book has appeared: "Les Auberges Romantiques." It is written by Mme. Marie-Louise Paileron, and published by Firmin-Didot of this city. Mme. Paileron has been indefatigable in her researches about inns of a century or more ago, and has strewn her story with savory literary allusions. Do you know, for instance, what the comments of Ruskin, Thackeray, Dickens, Longfellow and Cooper were on the inns of France?

Within a stone's throw of Paris is a sandy hill nearly covered with heather and moss. A few white birches are left standing. It is pleasant to lie on the heather beneath one of these trees in early summer and let a handful of soft sand slip through the fingers. The valley below is peaceful and green, and the silence unbroken save by calls of stray birds. You gaze up and you think in a moment to be showered with fresh little leaves, for are not the birch branches above raining them down? Multitudes of green drops seem gently descending from the tips of the sky, but always they pause just above you. The heather is fragrant by warm afternoon.

André Bailly has been nominated unofficially "first air postman of France," because of his audacious flight from Paris to Saigon, and return, with the first bag of mail from French Indo-China. The Government has acknowledged the feat by making him Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. M. Bailly is scarcely more than twenty years of age, and it is an interesting fact that his father, when about the same age, also received the same high decoration. In the case of the latter it was for an act of heroism, when he saved ten persons in Africa. M. Bailly organized and commanded the flight, but his pilot was M. Reginetti, and his mechanic M. Marsot, to both of whom great credit is due. They have also been decorated. It is hoped that before very long there will be a regular air-mail service between France and Indo-China.

A lance has been broken by the Association of Critics of French Art on behalf of sincere painting. Its members have brought out a strongly worded manifesto against the glaring exaggerations of "ultra-modern" art, charging commercialism and advertisement with having brought about a plethora of mediocre painting. They deplore the "ugly absurdity of the violent colors" often seen, and call for a slowing down in painting of "crude sketches" whose value is artificially stimulated by speculation. A rebellion has been smoldering for some time, but the flow of pictures remains unchecked. The streets of Paris have never been so full of sidewalk exhibitions as this year, and one vast "salon" follows another. At the Spring Salon alone nearly 5000 canvases and other works of art were shown.

A unique statue has been added to Paris, that of Adam Mickiewicz, "errant pilgrim across Europe's ways," and singer of Poland's aspirations. Three bas-reliefs on the base represent the parts of Poland held once, respectively, by Germany, Austria, and Russia. Above them rises a figure of victory, and from the pedestal there mounts a bronze column coated with old gold and supporting at the top the statue of the poet. Mickiewicz found refuge in Paris in 1832, and was later professor of Slavic studies at the Collège de France. The monument is the gift of Polish friends of France, and the sculptor is Antoine Bourdelle.

In the program you receive at the Théâtre Edouard VII is a statement of "Œuvre de Sacha Guitry" which must have seemed remarkable to many who had come to

the revival of his musical comedy, "Mariette." M. Guitry is no stranger to Americans. He made a tour with his "Mozart" in the United States, his charming wife, Yvonne Printemps, playing the title rôle. Not long ago he wrote "Lindbergh," and his father, Lucien Guitry, was in his day one of the leading actors of France. Incidentally, in "Mariette," M. Sacha Guitry's acting of the part of the Prince Louis Napoleon (afterward Napoleon III) is very fine. We learn, however, by the enumeration in the program of his plays that he has averaged nearly three new ones a year for some twenty-four years! He commenced in 1903 with two and not a single year has passed without at least one play. In 1908 he wrote seven.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

An Appreciation of the Home Forum

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May a Monitor reader express gratitude for the splendid Home Forum page—for its refining influence in cultivating one's appreciation of literature and pictorial art? Studying the beautiful illustrations and carefully reading the accompanying descriptions surely does lift one's sense to appreciate the best and accept the lessons so concisely taught.

The writer once stood before some of the works of modern painters in the Royal Art Gallery at Brussels, in company with one of America's great sculptors, formerly from Hungary. Noting an amateurish absorption in the fine color scheme of one particular painting, the sculptor asked, "What do you think?" The writer replied, "I do not know what to say; it surely is full of color!" He drew out, "Too tawdry!" "What do you mean?" the writer ventured. He replied, "A picture to be great must say something to me—and say it quick!" The writer looked again, saw nothing outstanding nor clear—only figures and colors—and then followed his index, leading to a real picture near at hand.

The sculptor's point is well carried out in the Forum page reproductions—the best of pictorial art, and they usually say something, quickly, naturally—refreshing impressions, worthy of careful inspection!

The general literary quality of the Home Forum's original articles and of the excerpts from books, etc., is very helpful, especially to those who write a little now and then. The poetic selections, both original and reprint, are wonderfully pure and elevating; and many are so practical and human—the "everyday" illumined with the light of rhythmic charm and grace! Such was the beautiful "Interlude" (May 8, 1929), by George Lawton. His chief charm might be found for many in the fact that thousands of Monitor readers now live, or formerly did live, in little towns where they have seen, and felt (maybe "to the skin") such delightful showers of rain, beheld the same human movements, before and after the refreshment, and then sensed the fact set forth in those closing words—

"And all the earth is calm."

The writer can almost hear as he writes a multitude of voices, saying in affectionate refrain: "Those are just my sentiments, too."

E. C. M.

Chicago, Ill.

Traffic or Careless Driving?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial, "Traffic: Boon and Necessity," which appears in the Monitor of June 1, while referring to evils associated with present traffic conditions, does not seem to reveal an adequate comprehension of the seriousness of these evils.

In the World War the resources of natural science and invention were utilized with the object of destroying human life. According to data issued by the Government, about 123,000 Americans perished in that war.

Since the war, or from Jan. 1, 1919, to Dec. 31, 1928, motor vehicle accidents in America caused about 190,000 fatalities and the serious injury of about 5,000,000.

There is no question that to the average user, the automobile brings much pleasure and convenience, but taking a broad view of general conditions, the question should arise: What amount of pleasure and convenience constitutes an adequate compensation for the killing of a man, woman or child?

We are told that in the future the general development of motor-mindfulness will do much in lessening motor vehicle accidents. Unfortunately, in one sense, motor-mindfulness may not always mean greater safety.

"Some drivers get drunk without whisky" was an ironical comment of the magistrate of a New York traffic court, and this exaltation of the ego which seems to characterize many drivers when under the intoxicating influence of power and speed is a condition which is not apt to dwindle while speed limits continue to be raised.

It would seem that the most effective remedy lies in arousing the conscience of the motoring public by emphasizing the tragedies which result largely from a lack of realization of the vast and steadily increasing number of these tragedies.

GEORGE S. TIFFANY.

Summit, N. J.